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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Wrestles Arms Puzzle

French Airmen Cross Atlantic

Roosevelt Curbs Codes' Reach

Italy Lowers Standards to Arm

Club Women Fight Revolvers

U. S. Mints Get Old Gold Flood

GENEVA sees leading delegates try to save the Disarmament Conference from complete collapse. Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden of Britain hold a long conference with Norman Davis and Hugh Wilson of the United States, but announce no new possibilities. Mussolini's warlike speech in Rome adds to the general discouragement. Recent agitation in England, France, Germany and Poland of the dangers from air raids and poisonous gases undoubtedly hinders willingness to limit arms, but a Monitor investigation in these four countries shows the population not actually scared and that the basis of the agitation has been political and commercial. A solitary hope is advanced for the tottering Disarmament Conference—Some nation may yet discern and take the heroic action that alone could make it all mean something.

¶ France is congratulated by the United States when Lieutenants Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi cross the Atlantic on their 6200-mile Paris-California flight. The huge silver monoplane Joseph le Brix is first sighted by Americans over Maine as it heads toward New York and on west. "Minor trouble," the aviators report by radio, which they hope to repair without coming down. Two nations hope with them. Paris immediately makes Rossi a captain, Codos a commander of the Legion of Honor—Honors should and do await men who shatter human limitations.

¶ Washington sees steps taken that will have a far effect on industry and the stock market. President Roosevelt issues an executive order exempting the service industries—those that sell service rather than goods—from many of the fair trade practices of the NRA codes. This revises NRA drastically and ends many prosecutions. Senate and House agree at last on their bills for bringing the stock exchange under rigid federal regulation by adopting the Glass compromise—The Senator from Virginia wins a long and spectacular fight for his way in Wall Street.

¶ Rome hears Premier Mussolini draw a dark picture of the future in the Chamber of Deputies. He declares Italy will build its navy up to the full 70,000 tons permitted under the Washington treaty of 1921 and will spread the 1,000,000,000 lire cost over the years to 1940. The air fleet will be entirely renewed at an equal expense. He warns the people they will have to adapt themselves to a lower standard of living for years to come. He believes humanity is sturdy enough to stand the hardships he foresees—But how can any true leader advise big armaments at such a price?

¶ America and the world thrill at the analysis of the future's industrial developments as disclosed by Alfred P. Sloan's survey among experts. Modern five-room homes, completely furnished, will cost only $2000. Clothing will be made of new, more enduring fabrics. Homes will have radio news teletype, television of new events, motion pictures by radio. Automobiles, safer, faster, will whisk along night-lighted trunk highways. Power from wind and sun, household drudgery swallowed by electricity—90 per cent better living standards, say the wisest, if we can only think it and accept it.

¶ The General Federation of Women's Clubs repeats that its warfare on revolvers is to be relentless. Field and Stream magazine calls upon the Council before it adjourns at Hot Springs, Ark., to rescind its demand that pistols and revolvers be put back into the firearms bill now before Congress on the ground that the security of homes and families demands it. But the Council officers cry, Not so! and announce a slogan that defines the full intention—"We're out to disarm the gangster, not to arm the citizen."

¶ Japan celebrates the twenty-ninth anniversary of the destruction by its navy of the grand fleet of Russia. But amid the festivities thousands pray outside a simple wooden house in Tokyo where Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, who directed that annihilation, lies critically ill. This veteran sailor is more than a historic "Nelson of Japan"—Again and again he has inspired his people to heroic action.

¶ The U. S. Treasury finds itself doing a huge business in old gold watches. Also gold chains, wedding rings, spectacle rims, dental scraps and gold medals pour into the stream that floods the melting pots. The Treasury's price of $35 an ounce, against the former price of $20.67, and its recent reduction of the purchase minimum from five ounces to one ounce explain the activity. A new domestic game develops—Many a household grows excited in digging up useless keepsakes to be turned into useful money.

Paris-San Diego Hop Longest Ever Tried

By the Associated Press

GOAL—San Diego, Calif., from Paris, France, 6100 miles, longest nonstop flight ever attempted.

The Fliers—Lieut. Paul Codos and Lieut. Maurice Rossi, of France, holders of the present nonstop record, from New York to Rayak, Syria, 5630 miles.

The Plane—The Joseph le Brix, a giant silver monoplane, powered with a 650-horsepower Hispano-Suiza engine of the liquid-cooled type.

Fuel—Plane carried 2055 gallons of gasoline at start.

NRA Abandons Efforts to Rule Service Trades

President's Order Affects Cleaners, Dyers, Barbers, and Other Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Roosevelt Administration was today engaged in its first major retreat on the industrial regulation front. It involved abandonment of the NRA's efforts to enforce price-fixing and fair-trade practice regulations over service trades.

The order to fall back was given officially by President Roosevelt late yesterday. His action followed a recent intimation from high NRA quarters that enforcement of service trade codes had become a superhuman task due to widespread noncompliance which, in one of the trades, was said to reach as high as 90 per cent.

The list includes cleaning and dyeing, motor vehicle storage and parking, barber shops, bowling and billiards, advertising display installation and advertising distribution.

The dyeing and dry cleaning trades are considered the worst offenders against their code and the one most certainly to head the list for exemption.

Labor Provisions Retained

The retreat is strictly limited to price-fixing and fair competition practices. All wage and labor provisions of the codes are to remain in force. These include minimum wages, maximum hours of work, prohibition of child labor and the right of collective bargaining for employees.

As a concession to large numbers of enterprisers who have been protesting in advance against this step, the President's order grants to purely local groups within any one industry the right to set up local price and trade practice rules when such rules are agreed upon by 85 per cent of all members of the trade in the area. Such local agreements are subject, however, to the further limitation of approval by the national recovery administration here.

The entire move is in the nature of a strategic retreat from exposed and dangerous positions to higher and more defensible ground. Not only has code enforcement in the service trades become a farce due to widespread noncompliance, but it has more than any one other thing made the NRA unpopular. And there is the third compelling reason of the doubtful constitutionality of federal interference in a trade which is almost purely intrastate in character.

Fewer Codes Indicated

Another phase of a general contraction of NRA activities now well under way is abandonment of efforts to draft separate codes for every small industry that comes along. General Johnson recently revealed that about 75 per cent of NRA's time was taken up by 15 per cent of the industries. Hereafter small industries are to be left under the President's unemployment agreement.

French Fliers Make Landing In New York

Rossi and Codos Forced Down by Minor Motor Troubles

Goal Was San Diego

Crowd Gave Great Welcome to Plane From Paris at Floyd Bennett Field

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—The French fliers, Capt. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, brought their transatlantic plane Joseph Le Brix to a safe landing at Floyd Bennett Field at 1:38 p. m. today.

Minor motor trouble is believed to be the cause.

As the craft settled earthward, long, wind-swept streams of gasoline trailed out behind as they dumped it before coming to earth.

The fuel load was dumped presumably as a precautionary measure against accident and fire in landing on an unfamiliar field. Their elapsed time since taking off from Le Bourget Field, Paris, was 38½ hours.

Rossi and Codos no sooner stopped their motor and its propeller than a crowd of officials and mechanics and others numbering about 1000 surrounded the plane.

Immediately a motorcycle escort was rushed to the plane to pick the fliers up as soon as they alighted and escort them to a hangar for a little rest while the repairs were being made.

When they brought their plane to land, Rossi and Codos had been in the air 38 hours and 28 minutes since their takeoff from Le Bourget Field, Paris, and had covered a distance of approximately 3700 miles on their projected flight to the west coast.

Captain Rossi, who was at the controls when the Joseph Le Brix landed on American soil, was the first to get out. He was in the full uniform of a French officer.

Lieutenant Codos folowed him smiling broadly, and appearing comfortable in his shirt sleeves. Both men looked very tired, particularly Captain Rossi.

The crowd, which screamed a welcome to the French aces, burst through police lines and surrounded both men and the plane.

With motorcycle officers pushing a way through the mob, the men were led to the Administration Building where another police detail was having its hands full handling that part of the crowd which had not reached the field.

While taxiing their ship from the cross runway up the field to the hangars, the dump valve on the fuel tanks came open again and a flood of gasoline poured out in the wake of the plane and its fiery exhaust pipes.

As soon as officials reached the ship, they signaled to Rossi and Codos to shut off the motor. When the fliers saw what had happened, they immediately closed their throttle and stopped where they were. Field officials said the danger of fire had been imminent.

Rossi and Codos, in heading west across the Atlantic, dared an air trail marked by failure and fatality. Of many attempted westward flights across the Atlantic, the Frenchmen will be only the second team of fliers to complete an air crossing from continental Europe, although several flights have been made from the British Isles.

Four years ago Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte dodged storms and reached the United States in a nonstop hop from Paris.

Other attempted westward crossings have been ill-fated. Several fliers [illegible] others have fallen short of their goal.

At San Diego the man who built the famous Spirit of St. Louis for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh com-

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Flew Into the Sunset

Wide World

Capt. Maurice Rossi — Lieut. Paul Codos

Swayers of an Empire That Still Rocks

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marx, Lenin, Stalin—Dreamer, Doer and Administrator of a New Russia

Soviet Russia Digging at Roots of Social System; Masses Are Dominated by Will of Ruling Few

More Autocratic Than, and as Ruthless as, Any of the Tsars, It Seeks to Fit Economic Life of People Into State-Controlled Supertrust

Still Remains Great World Influence

First of 18 Articles

By W. H. Chamberlin

There is something unmistakably impressive about the sheer bulk of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as Russia has been renamed since the revolution. One is dealing here with the dimensions not of an ordinary country, but of a continent. The area of the Soviet Union is between one-sixth and one-seventh of the land surface of the globe.

From Russia's western frontier to the Pacific is a distance of over 5000 miles; from the ice-free port of Murmansk, which lies far to the north of the arctic circle, to the high plateaus and mountain ranges of the Pamir, in central Asia, is a journey of almost 3000 miles.

One can find within the Soviet Union all the climatic differences and contrasts that exist in the whole European Continent. Indeed there is less difference between Sweden and Italy than there is between the endless forests and the frozen tundra, or marsh lands, of the Russian North and the hot deserts of Turkestan, where irrigation makes possible extensive cotton plantations and oases bloom out with rich fruit.

In population, the Soviet Union, with something over 160,000,000 inhabitants, is exceeded only by such Asiastic countries as India and China. In size and natural resources the Soviet Union ranks with the United States and with the British Empire, considered as a whole. China is another huge land mass, but lacks effective control of many regions which are still included within its geographical frontiers and is apparently much poorer than the Soviet Union in such vital sources of mineral wealth as coal, iron and oil.

Straddles Europe and Asia

Sprawled out over the eastern half of Europe and the northern third of Asia, Russia has always had a foot in each of these continents without belonging definitely to either. Its cultural forms and aspirations have been European. Its governmental methods and its low living standards have suggested Asia.

This dualism has not been removed; in some respects it has been intensified by the revolution. As a result of the World War and the civil war the more westernized portions of the former Tsarist Empire, Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces, split off and set up independent national states. The Soviet center of population and industrial gravity is very definitely being pushed toward the East, toward Asia.

It is in the Urals and in western Siberia that the Soviet Government is laying the foundation of a powerful industrial development.

Whether one is walking through the streets of Moscow or attending a Soviet Congress or waiting for a train at a station, one can scarcely fail to be impressed with the essentially Eurasian character of the Soviet Union. For along with tall, big-boned Russians one sees a great variety of faces and figures that belong to the East: slant-eyed Tartars from the Volga and the Crimea; yellow-skinned Mongols from eastern Siberia; tall, rangy, olive-skinned mountaineers from the Caucasus. Old racial and religious prejudices and antipathies have largely broken down among the younger generation which has grown up under the Soviet régime, with the result that intermarriage among members of the scores of various races which inhabit the Soviet Union is today becoming more common and the considerable strain of eastern blood which could always be found in the Russians is being to some extent increased.

Disadvantages as Well

One should not be so carried away by the sheer vastness of the Soviet Union as to lose sight of some of its serious natural disadvantages. A considerable part of its area, especially the frozen stretches of northern Russia and Siberia, will never, in all probability, support any considerable population.

The Soviet Union today is landlocked, with a scanty ice-free seacoast and inadequate harbor facilities. Its great central plain is singularly poor in rock—which helps to explain the atrociously bad condition of almost all the country's roads. Such machine-building centers as Leningrad, such textile centers as Moscow and Ivanovo-Vosnesensk, are located thousands of miles away from the main sources of cotton and iron, and are dependent on long hauls over a chronically overburdened and defective transportation system. There is no convincing evidence that Russia possesses exceptional reserves of gold, copper and some other nonferrous metals.

As against the fertility of the famous "blackearth" soil belt which runs through parts of central Russia, Ukraina and the north Caucasus, one must set the shortness of the Russian agricultural year, the habitual extremes of heat and cold, the liability of some regions which are extremely fertile in good years to severe droughts.

Yet, when one has made due allowance for all these negative physical factors in the Soviet Union, one cannot escape the conclusion that a country of Russia's vast size and population, with its proved and potential extensive resources in coal and iron, oil and timber, platinum and manganese, with its varied possibilities of agricultural development, is capable of very significant expansion, especially in its Asiatic regions, where there is much known mineral wealth awaiting efficient exploitation and considerable likelihood of new discoveries.

Hack at Vital Roots

Under any kind of strong government, under any social and economic system, apart from sheer chaos, the Soviet Union would be a force to be reckoned with in world politics and economics. But there is a stronger and deeper reason why the Soviet Union must be regarded as one of the most permanently significant and interesting countries in the world. This huge country, with its foothold on two continents, has been the scene of the most sweeping and thoroughgoing social upheaval of our time, perhaps of all history.

The present masters of the Soviet Union, the leaders of the Communist Party, smashing opposition to their will with all the ruthlessness of the most autocratic Tsar, are driving toward the goal of building up a kind of human society which will differ very substantially from anything that has hitherto been known.

They are laying the ax at the root of some very old and deep-rooted human impulses: the will to believe in something outside of and beyond the present material world, the peasant's instinct for personal owner-

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Russia—Without Benefit of Censor

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, the author of these articles, has left Moscow, where he spent 10 years as staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East. Two books on Russia have appeared from his pen, and both have won a place among the outstanding contemporary works on that country. His first article is descriptive of the great sociological experimental laboratory. His second and subsequent articles will lift the curtain on the methods by which the inhabitants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are molded by propaganda, terrorism and fanaticism.

W. H. Chamberlin

At the same time, the articles will discuss some of the notable achievements of the Soviet régime since the revolution, which have merited the sincerest respect of unbiased observers.

Mansfield Cuts His Budget, Figures Total $38,596,262; Young Swope Upholds NRA

Son of General Electric's Chief Tells New England Compliance Directors That Industry Will Keep Its Codes Because It Likes Them

Mayor Mansfield today submitted to the city council his budget recommendations covering the departments directly under his control. The figures total $38,596,262.58.

This provides for city department allotments within the tax limit, city debt requirements, and revenue department allotments. The allowances recommended for city departments within the tax limit total $25,636,007.25. This is $1,200,000 less than the appropriation recommendations submitted in 1933.

But the increase in debt expenditures wipes out all the savings made under the Mayor's economy program.

Recovery

Swope on NRA

NRA codes will continue to govern industry—not because of the Administration—but because industry itself would never consent to their abolition. Thus spake Mr. John Swope, son of famed General Electric's Gerard Swope, chief executive of all compliance work of the NRA, in Boston today. He was addressing the New England Compliance Directors. Swope points:

Because the codes are honest attempts, they are subject to change and revision, will continue to be changed and revised until more perfect. Criticism has been directed at imperfect phases which are being corrected.

The Darrow report was disappointing, since so much was expected from it. It dealt in generalities, lead to misunderstandings and did not even clear up the one point on which it should have been most specific, whether or not the "little fellow" is being forced out of business.

Mr. Swope's "little fellow" was quickly analyzed by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, state director of the NRA for Massachusetts, as the inefficient, untrained man attempting to stay in business at the expense of his creditors and employees.

He quoted Department of Commerce figures which showed 79 per cent of failing industries had inadequate accounting systems or none at all that most of the "little fellows" the NRA is supposed to be forcing out of business had remained in operation only by using sweatshop methods and sharp practices to meet competition.

That the NRA has accomplished much in Massachusetts was shown in the following O'Connell points:

Of 1488 cases handled by the Compliance Board up to May 25, settlement has been made of 1256, involving the payment of over $25,000 in back wages to 72,360 employees.

Uncovered was the pay roll in a concern employing 45 people showing a weekly wage of as low as $1.77 for 40 hours of work.

Cities

Welfare Ferret

Boston's welfare administration, long charged with fraud and inefficiency, tomorrow will have an expert ferret nosing into its interlaced affairs. Mr. John C. L. Dowling, lawyer and former chairman of the Finance Commission, an expert investigator, is Mr. Mansfield's latest choice for administering a difficult task.

The post of Executive Director of the Welfare Department has been held for many years by Mr. Walter V. McCarthy. Today he is resigning. He is accepting the post of Deputy Institutions Commissioner in charge of child welfare. Mr. McCarthy has been getting $5100 a year, will now get $2975.

The new shift is rather a merry-go-round. Leaving the institutions post to be taken up by Mr. Cc-

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Things Present

Monday is the regular day for the "Intimate Message From Washington," a chatty and informative bit of comment on the passing show in what is perhaps the world's greatest center. Editorial Page.

You tennis players: How is your volleying? Hm-m! Then read today's installment in "Improving Your Tennis," on the Sports Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

There are big times down in Animal Town, now that everyone is planting a garden. Children's Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday being a holiday, look for the Weekly Magazine Section tomorrow; also Sonya Michell's next article in the Moments Musical series, on the Home Forum.

Tuesday's regular features include Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and a Monitor Camera Club layout.

Arms Makers Mask Efforts In Air Scares

Monitor Survey Shows Only Apparent Menace Is Régime of Fear

'Peace Versus War'

Increase in Orders for Planes Throughout World Tells of Propaganda's Effect

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 28—LOST: an air scare.

Newspapers have been so full of the menace of air invasion, preparations and propaganda the last few weeks that the Monitor decided to search out the facts. Are the countries really alarmed? Are they making extensive preparations to withstand possible attacks from air? And in any case who is back of the business?

To this end inquiries were set on foot in London, Paris, Berlin and Warsaw to find out what the authorities in these countries feel about the matter.

With complete unanimity the answer to the question "Are you scared?" was "No."

Two Groups at Work

Here is the significant reply of the Monitor correspondent at Paris: There is as yet no air scare worthy the name in France, he says, but two groups with opposing motives are working hard to create one. One group is headed by peace organizations, working honestly for disarmament. The other—you will never guess it—is directed by the General Staff and armament manufacturers.

Strange to say, the same two diametrically opposed forces are busy in England. Thus on one side the Daily Herald, which advocates disarmament, published two scare stories last week.

The Daily Mail, which thinks Great Britain ought to have the world's biggest air fleet of 5000 planes (at present she has 1400 planes and is sixth), is equally active.

Returning to the continent, we find the Monitor representative saying that the people of Berlin do not believe in any air scare, though the authorities extensively exploited the air menace last autumn with the view to making Germany "air-minded."

A similar report comes from Poland. In that country there is a very active though unofficial League for Defense Against Air Attack and another for Defense Against Chemical Warfare.

Staged Shows

These leagues staged a number of effective dress rehearsals last year with the help of the authorities. One at Vilna filled the city with citizens wearing gas masks. Citizens without their masks were pounced on in streets and rushed spectacularly to the hospital as "casualties." It appears, however, that the services of most of those treated in this cavalier fashion had been specially enlisted by the league in pursuit of its campaign for "air-mindedness."

The Polish league for defense against air attack, which is known as "Ropp," is a profitable one too, for its members get 25 per cent reduction on fares when traveling by air. Each of these leagues—and the sister organization, known as the League for Development of Instinct for the Sea—is presided over, either by an ex-Prime Minister of Poland or a famous general.

So far the horrific propaganda put out by the parties concerned does not seemed to have been completely successful, though undoubtedly there is growing apprehension at possible danger of attacks from air.

The Monitor correspondent at Paris reports the country as "vaguely apprehensive."

The Berlin correspondent says that generally populations "have never given 'scare' matter much thought."

Warsaw thinks Poland too sparsely inhabited to be open to serious danger from air.

In Britain experts are busy, including representatives connected with munition makers, discounting the danger of gas attacks. Air Commodore John Chamser, secretary of the Air League of the British Empire and former director of Vickers Aviation, Limited, pointed out that the press poison gas scares are based on laboratory experiments with small animals in inclosed spaces. This, he said, is a very different matter from developing a gas attack in the open air. Mustard gas, he added, is most suitable for this form of attack and mustard gas is not "lethal."

40 Tons of Mustard

The medical Journal The Lancet has declared London would be put out of action by 40 tons of mustard gas if left undisturbed for five days. Whereto someone made reply that if after the air raid London goes to sleep for five days and atmosphere fails to come to rescue, the city would wake up to find itself in the hospital.

A distinguished chemist on the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries has said one would be comparatively safe from gas in a bath.

London's press scares of last week included the bomb proof chamber the British Air Ministry is said to be planning for London. It would have to be of a substantial size to accommodate the whole population of the metropolis.

Another scare was attributed to Major Stuart Blackmore who was quoted as saying that poison gas ex-

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President Supports Philippines In Asking Congress to Review Tax Imposed on Coconut Oil

Slow Retreat From Extremer Phases of New Deal Indicated in New Moves—Labor Reports Some Gains but Nearly 10,000,000 Idle

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—In an appeal for justice to the Philippines, President Roosevelt today asked Congress to reconsider that provision of the Revenue Act which imposes a 3 cents a pound tax on coconut oil.

This morning's was the first of three messages to go to Congress this week. It came on a day filled with significant developments, most of which—like the durable goods committee report, NRA's final official pruning of service codes, and the reaction to the agreed stock exchange control bill—indicate a recession from the extremer phases of the New Deal.

* * *

Coconut Oil: President Roosevelt reminded Congress in no uncertain tones of their economic responsibility to the Philippines. Early in the present Congress the Philippine Independence Act was passed for the second time, guaranteeing to the islanders no change in their trade relations with the United States during the new interim period of government, and exempting from duty 448,000,000 pounds of coconut oil.

Subsequently, on May 1, the Island Legislature ratified the act. Meanwhile Congress had put a 3-cent-a-pound duty on all coconut oil, including that from the Philippines. Arguments in both House and Senate that this was a breach of faith failed to command majorities, against the powerful lobbies of the butter and animal fat industries in the United States. Protests from domestic soap manufacturers also failed to swing votes.

It is an open question whether the direct and forceful appeal of the President of the United States against a palpable "breach of contract" will change the votes of those committed to the fat industries. But the President's reasoning is simple and cogent as he points out:

1. That Congress is withdrawing an offer made by itself to the people of the Philippine Islands.

2. That enforcement of the tax "will produce a serious condition among many thousands of families in the Philippine Islands."

3. That no effort at compromise has been made which would be less unjust to the Philippines and also help, if more slowly, the butter and animal fat industries on the mainland.

The Chief Executive only requests reconsideration for further study between now and January.

* * *

Rescuing Foreign Trade: Specifically how the tariff bargaining plan, expected to be approved by the Senate this week, can work to salvage exports for the United States, is shown in a report published by the Foreign Policy Association. But Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, economic expert, who wrote the report, points out that this revival of export trade will be possible only provided the United States is willing to accept an equivalent amount of imports.

The necessary imports to balance new exports need not be particularly competitive with domestic production, he points out. Trade with Canada is analyzed in detail as a hopeful prospect for the first reciprocal agreement. The Dominion is apparently ready to receive generous quantities of United tStaes manufactures when its own goods can penetrate the southern tariff barrier.

Mr. Stewart analyzes articles the United States could receive from Canada: Timber of a different grade from the home-grown American product, wheat, potatoes and other commodities may also differ, meats, fish, ferro-manganese, copper, aluminum, nickel. He also points out that in many localities along the 3000-mile border it is cheaper to buy from Canada than to pay United States transportation costs.

It is the opinion of this expert that Canada can avoid difficulties with the Ottawa agreement by putting the United States into a middle category of its tariff schedules, and if necessary reduce these duties to the level of those now applied to empire products.

Italy is another state, now purchasing 3 per cent of the United States' total exports, which can take more from this country if the American market—formerly second only to Germany in importance for Italy—were reopened. Mr. Stewart feels that facilities of the Tariff Commission, as well as provisions inserted in the tariff resolution by the Senate, fully safeguard every American industry. But he concludes:

"The success of the Roosevelt trade policies depends on the willingness of the United States to make immediate and tangible concessions. A new principle, as well as a new technique, is needed if the disastrous drift toward economic nationalism is to be stemmed. No country is in a better position than the United States to experiment with a new type of reciprocal agreement based on a generous interpretation of the general American principle of equal treatment."

* * *

More Work: Employment gains, slight in comparison with the large number still out of work, were reported for April by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

While 260,000 men and women went back to jobs in April, nearly 10,000,000 still had no work at all, Mr. Green estimated. Of those at work, 369,000 had work on PWA projects and 314,000 were in forestry camps, he added.

Looking back over the progress since the NRA became effective, Mr. Green found the greatest employment gain from July to September. From September to January unemployment increased again, with the cold weather season bringing the number out of work back almost to the July peak. With the spring pick-up, at its peak in April, employment was still above the September level. "We are making very slow progress in putting the army of unemployed back to work," Mr. Green concluded.

Workers' buying power rose slightly in April, the A. F. of L. president found. Since there was no rise in living costs during the month the increase in pay rolls, amounting to $38,000,000 in 105 industries employing more than half the wage and small salaried workers, is clear gain. In half the cities reporting to the A. F. of L. employment is on the increase; in the other half it was decreasing.

* * *

Restore Confidence by Assuring Profits: This simple formula was presented, in effect, to President Roosevelt as the only method by which capital goods industries can be stimulated and brought up to their proper place in the advance in recovery.

It was presented by the Durable Goods Industries Committee set up by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. And it was accompanied by a sober warning that unless confidence is restored and profits are once more assured, there will be no misplacement of worn out machinery by industry and no financing of new ventures by private interests.

In other words, the heavy industries today notified the Administration that private capital cannot be expected to do its part toward recovery unless private profits are assured. Thus the voice of another powerful section of the American economy was joined to the rising chorus of protest against leveling tendencies of the New Deal.

The report was made by a committee of 16, headed by Mr. George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It laid down the following essentials to restoration of national confidence:

Assurance to private enterprise that the profit incentive will continue to receive public approval as an energizing motive for economic recovery.

Public recognition that the only legitimate purpose of taxation is to provide the necessary revenue for government and not to effect a punitive redistribution of wealth which paralyzes business initiative or for any other purpose.

Removal through the permanent balancing of the budget of the threat of uncontrolled inflation.

Removal of any remaining threat of a sudden and arbitrary change in our monetary policies.

Assurances that companies which have adjusted their business methods and policies to the temporary emergency program of the NRA will be free from the uncertainties of unreasonable or arbitrary administration.

Discussing specific pieces of legislation now under consideration or before Congress, the report took issue with many being pressed for passage under New Deal auspices. It particularly objected to any measure which would arbitrarily cut the maximum hours any lower and raise hourly rates of pay, declaring that "reduction in maximum hours already has been carried to or possibly beyond the economic limit in the durable goods industries under present conditions."

The report also took sharp issue with both the Securities Act and the stock market control bill about to become a law. It expressed the belief that "reform measures necessary to curb abuses can and should be drawn so as to accomplish their purpose, without deterring honest citizens from undertaking the financing of useful enterprises.

The Wagner labor disputes bill came in for severe castigation while the Administration's tariff bill was condemned by implication. On the other hand the proposal for a system of 25-year government guaranteed mortgages for homes was indorsed with the remark that "If the American people can be given assurance again of the soundness of owning their own homes and farms and be relieved of the fear of arbitrary foreclosure" private capital would be available again, "in large quantities."

* * *

Utilities in Politics: Something of a sensation was caused on Capitol Hill today by allegations of a Federal Trade Commission examiner, linking Insull utility interests with Chicago politics and charging Representative Oscar de Priest (R.), Negro Congressman, with a part in the transaction.

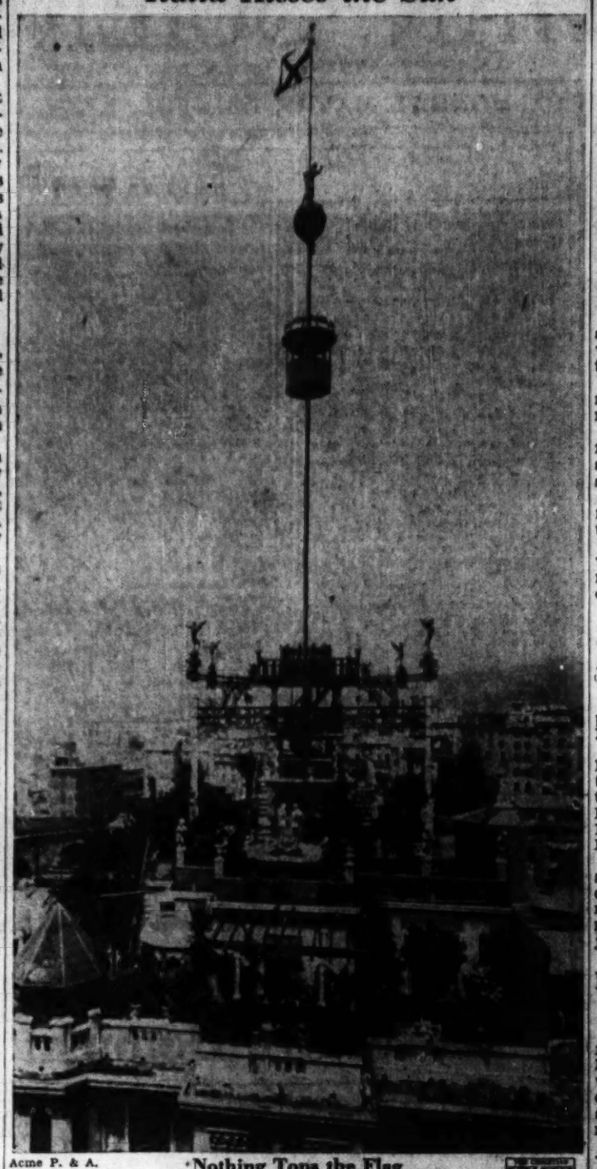
Mr. A. M. McDermott, the examiner, testified that Schuyler and Weinfeld, Chicago law firm, had paid "a lot of money" received from Insull interests to Mr. de Priest to line up "the Negro vote in local elections."

The Trade Commission has conducted a long, arduous investigation of the great pre-boom Insull empire, it is disclosed. A part of the transcript of a confidential Internal Revenue Bureau hearing as far back as February, 1920, was read into the record regarding income tax affairs of the law firm by Mr. William T. Chantland, commission counsel.

It quoted Mr. Charles Weinfeld, partner in the law firm, as saying, "In 1916 we were one of the mainsprings in the Harry Miller campaign for state's attorney, and we spent an enormous lot of money in different newspapers in Chicago."

The Federal Trade Commission has let off a number of political bombs recently. One concerned alleged interference in New York State legislative affairs by the Morgan power interests, now the subject of active inquiry in that State. The new evidence is likely to create a similar furor in Illinois.

Italia Kisses the Sun



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Nothing Tops the Flag

In Genoa There Is No Part of the Surroundings That Rises Higher Than This Flagpole.

The whole thing is the result of the desire of Signor Luigi Burland, a millionaire, who desired that the Italian national emblem should wave over everything else in the city. When the villa which he built failed to rise high enough, he terraced its roof and capped it with a flagpole.

Terrorist Attacks On U. S. Diplomats Stir Cuban Cabinet

HAVANA, May 28 (AP)—While the Cuban national police searched for the gunmen who yesterday shot up the residence of Mr. Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, a group of gunmen waylaid the automobile of Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and smashed its windshield.

Mr. Matthews was not in the car at the time, but the assailant who smashed the windshield declared: "This is for Matthews!"

Authorities interpreted the act as a direct threat against the diplomat whose authority here is second only to that of the Ambassador.

The attack on the automobile was made by four men armed with machine-guns and pistols.

Yesterday's shooting of Mr. Caffery's residence was regarded as an attempt to assassinate the Ambassador.

The cabinet, shaken by the affair, met in a special session to discuss the plot.

Police raked the city and its environs for the assailants. All automobiles were searched in the vicinity of the Diplomat's home.

French Fliers Land Plane at Brooklyn

(Continued from Page 1)

pleted arrangements to welcome the French fliers.

The plane builder, Mr. T. C. Laude Ryan, said arrangements were made to care for the Frenchmen should they land at either Lindbergh or Rockwell Fields. Both are on North Island, across the bay from San Diego.

If all goes well, the Joseph Le Brix should reach San Diego about 4:30 o'clock, EST, tomorrow afternoon, making an elapsed time of approximately 65 hours for the 6100-mile journey.

Fliers Radio Roosevelt From Over Nova Scotia

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—A message from Paul Codos and Capt. Maurice Rossi addressed to President Roosevelt was received by the radio branch of the Canadian Marine Department at 9:25 a. m. E. S. T. As translated, it read:

"Now flying over American land. We address a salute to Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington. We have reached America at 5 o'clock G. M. T. at Newfoundland, flying over Nova Scotia. Advise Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, to provide control for 1400 G. M. T. (9 a. m. E. S. T.). Advise French Ambassador. (Signed) Rossi Codos."

The hours given in the message are inconsistent with definite advices coming from the Maine coast, since Bar Harbor reported the Joseph Le Brix at 10 a. m., E. S. T.

The word "control" in the message is the French word for "service," that is, a supply of gasoline and possible mechanical aid.

Mansfield Takes Boston Economy Fight to State

Paints Gloomy Picture of Possible Pay Cuts and $42 Tax Rate

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today climbed Beacon Hill to ask for the right to plead the cause of Boston economy before a special executive session of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Mayor punctuated his appeal with a forceful delineation of one of the blackest futures for a city the legislators have been asked to consider. His appearance before the House Committee on Rules was signalized by a demand for the right to continue city pay cuts through 1935. He argued for a suspension of the rules to admit consideration of his plea before the Legislature adjourns its session.

The only alternative for these pay cuts, he said, is a plight similar to that of Fall River and a $41 or $42 tax rate.

He followed this with portrayal of the unpleasant picture of a prospective taxpayer revolt, bankers refusing to lend money, payless pay days, arbitrary slashing of the entire city pay roll, and the issuance of scrip to pay off those who managed to hold their jobs.

Startles Legislators

The desperate situation, he told the legislators, demands the attention of the state lawmakers. His request for an extraordinary session startled the legislators into temporary silence on the issue. The difficulty of such a move lies, it is pointed out, in the fact that it would require only 48 votes to defeat it.

The Mayor indicated he would call a caucus of Boston legislators to line them up in support of the idea. He said the point at issue is that unless something is done the economies he asked for now would be mere child's play to what would follow.

"I am seeking the power to save Boston," he declared. "Financial problems of Boston are not idle talk. If Boston is allowed to go into a financial tailspin, it will affect the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth."

Apparently the Mayor felt the legislators were not fully cognizant of the seriousness of Boston's condition. He told them that Boston's tax rate of $32.80 last year was a "false rate," that under it the Mayor had to borrow money to pay current expenses and that $1,800,000 of that amount had to be paid this year. With real estate taxpayers at the point of revolt he visualized a pending financial deadlock.

Major Recommendations

His black picture of the future contained the following major considerations:

Saddling of $20,000,000 more on taxpayers for the East Boston Harbor tunnel.

Tax rate of $40 if assessors go through with contemplated slashes in property valuation.

Step rate salary bill costing the city another $$350,000.

PWA requirements to be met next year.

Responsibility for high per capita cost was laid by the Mayor at the door of "extravagant spending, like the ostrich with his head in the sand hoping to escape the day of reckoning."

Directing his final plea to those whose wages were cut through his proposal the Mayor said, "I am trying to save your jobs and maintain your incomes in the long run. With a forced higher tax rate there would be nothing for me to do but slash the pay roll. Issuance of scrip would follow."

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

World to Drop Drudgery In Near Future, According To Research in Many Fields

Movies at Home, Atlantic Airplanes, Five-Room House and Garage Furnished for $2000 and Planes for Everybody Declared on Way

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—The future world of every day in many of its features now stands unveiled, so far as industry can visualize whither present research and invention are leading.

Analysis of the reports of business laboratories on what they are developing and are looking forward to, which were made public here last week by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, furnishes something of a census of the future.

Mr. Sloan queried industry of progress and climaxed his inquiry by a dinner for 300 of the nation's leaders in the General Motors Building at the Chicago world's fair, aptly dubbing the event "Previews of Industrial Progress in the Next Century." Piecing together what various research men had to forecast, in their telegrams to him, here are some of their imaginations and hopes, which tomorrow may be merely commonplaces:

The home: "A five-room house equipped with every article of furniture, linens, rugs, kitchen utensils, in a word, everything together with a garage and the lot with all improvements can be sold to the workingman for $2000, allowing adequate profit to the manufacturer, adequate time financing cost and every other similar type of expense. This means a man with $1000 total yearly income can possess it."

New Kind of Clothes

Clothing: "New fabric features may make clothing more comfortable and more enduring."

Radio: "Home teletype by radio, giving up-to-the-minute news. Home motion pictures by radio. Home television for events of interest."

Standard of living: "The average standard of living, even in our own country, is not 10 per cent of what it should and can be if we only think so. What is luxury today will become everyone's possession."

Automobiles: "Astonishing new safety device for automobiles. Tires of the future will be larger, softer and safer, running on immeasurably less air pressure. Highway lighting making high-speed night driving safe. Trunk highway systems avoiding cities and towns and separating passenger cars from trucks."

Flying: "Aviation gasoline of such high octane number that entirely new designs in airplane engines may be made and motor fuel for automobiles that will give much greater mileage than any now sold. Complete substitute for visual control, perhaps including micro-altimeters and micro-fathometers for making flying and navigation safe in thick weather.

Planes for Everybody

"Safe and sane airplanes for the many grow nearer a practical reality every day. We believe that we are on the eve of high-speed commercial transport overseas with large rigid airships."

Power: "The generation of power from wind and from solar energy, particularly as supplements to present methods, will yield cheaper power and richer life to individuals. All required will be supplied by means of radiant energy from a few centrally located power plants while coal and petroleum will be converted into more useful products. Wireless telephone will be the principal means of communication; radio airplane the principal means of travel, and radio turbine the principal source of industrial power."

Electricity: "We are at the dawn of the electric-ray age rather than the pre-conceived electric age. Household drudgery will be ended by complete electrification of every home."

New materials: "Developments in stainless steel of improved physical and corrosion resistant properties are enhancing the beauty, lightness, and lasting qualities of metal structures. The rayon, cellulose and film industries are only a beginning of new industries based upon cellulose as a raw material.

"In the metallurgical field there are now being developed many new alloys to produce specific characteristics such as strength and freedom from oxidation at very high temperature, making it possible to develop processes and products not hitherto available because of limitations of materials. Longer life noninflammability, and lack of odor will increase the use of rubber in modern housing, the decorative arts, clothing, roadways and power transmission."

Farming: "The building of dams and levees, the digging of irrigation canals and ditches will be done so easily and cheaply that no one need farm stony, barren and unproductive soil."

General: "All routine industrial and clerical jobs made wholly automatic. Elimination of needless noise. Development of undreamed of facilities for personal recreation."

There's a World-Wide Effort to Investigate the Doings of Old Sol

Wide World

© "The Times," London

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Observatories to Pool Their Findings

Upper Left—Lofty Mt. Washington in New Hampshire Has Its Unpretentious Observatory and a Staff on the Job All the Time. Upper Right—Greenwich Observatory Is One of the Best-Equipped for Such Investigations. It is Located in Greenwich, England. Center—Spectroheliogram of the Sun, Showing Its Famous Spots and Flaculi. Lower Center—This Shows Sir James Jean, Noted British Astronomer, at the 100-Inch Telescope of Mt. Wilson Observatory, With Dr. Edwin Hubble.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Dictum

The two great generals of the Massachusetts Democracy have been in long and earnest conference in Washington. To all appearances "the end is not yet." From the lips of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and from Senator David I. Walsh this same State has learned that the Chief Executive of the Golden Dome crowning Beacon Hill does not desire nor expect to succeed himself as Governor.

After the Governor had delivered himself of an address on highway safety at the national conference, he sat down with the betogaed Senior Senator and talked about how to make Massachusetts Safe for Democracy next fall.

Whether the speech Governor Ely had delivered the night before to the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce in which he said that his criticisms of the National Administration's many-sided recovery plan were not political, because he was not going to be Governor again, was discussed, is unknown.

* * *

They talked politics and the coming preference convention to be held in Worcester on June 14. Mr. Ely reiterated to reporters his stern and determined intention not to lead the Massachusetts Democrats again. Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton, former CWA administrator here, was with the little Massachusetts party and this gave color to the report that the Governor was exhibiting him to Senator Walsh as the best hope of the Democrats here to go out against the Republican state ticket.

The Washington conference and its beclouded statements from the Governor that he isn't to be considered any more by the Democrats as a gubernatorial repeater gave James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, an opportunity to make a positive announcement of his intention to run.

But Mr. Curley didn't avail himself of that chance. He has said he'd be a candidate if Governor Ely will not be. The Governor for the 28½ time declared himself out and all Mr. Curley said was, "I will take a definite stand in the race for Governor in a few days." This isn't like him.

As an emergency measure devised to encourage the small home owners of Massachusetts to improve their properties even during this period of fading depression, State Senator Edgar C. Erickson of Worcester filed with the Senate and rules committee a bill exempting from taxation until Jan. 1, 1938, additions made to home property between now and Jan. 1, 1936.

The bill provides for assessors to include in their assessments additions made after Jan. 1, 1936.

* * *

There's a bill shaping up on Beacon Hill in the legislative hopper which, when it goes through the kneeding, patting and talking stages in the two houses, will provide for another probate judge for Massachusetts courts.

It has been whispered that this would give Governor Ely an opportunity to reward one of his good and faithful political servers.

This time it wasn't old Dame Rumor but a district court judge who sits gravely in the court rooms of first appearance in Pemberton Square who told me that Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of corrections, was slated for this place on the bench which is to be available after the legislative carpenters complete it.

"This is why I think Governor Ely's going to quit," quoth His Honor, the Judge. "The Governor is said to be hurrying this little matter along and then after he makes the appointment and the Council confirms it, Mr. Ely will be free to go back to practice law at Westfield, New York or even at the foot of Beacon Hill.

Rush Jones.

Free Radiocasts for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 28—Free use of a short-wave radio transmitter operated by the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation has been offered the police department of Poughkeepsie and accepted by the city. The only expense to the city in equipping the police department for radio communication will be the purchase of receivers for the patrol cars.

Battery of Spectrohelioscopes To Keep Tab on Sun's Changes

Astronomers Plan Coöperative Movement Encircling Globe to Watch Movements Every Hour in Day From Every Angle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—If astronomers have their way, "Old Sol" will soon have very little privacy indeed, for a world-wide chain of observatories is being organized to watch his movement every hour of the day.

The plans for this elaborate examination of the sun's habits are being advanced by Dr. George Ellery Hale, noted authority on solar phenomena, and honorary director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory which he was instrumental in founding. Physical steps are being held in abeyance during the present minimum period of sunspot activity.

For many years Dr. Hale has been interested in devising a more comprehensive plan of studying solar movements, it was explained at the Mt. Wilson Observatory recently. Because they lack coördination, existing methods are said to be inefficient, and, for that reason, not as productive of information as could be hoped for.

Comprehensive Plan

The astronomer's plan is to assemble the observations of stations scattered around the earth. These stations would be located in both hemispheres and also distributed as to longitude in such a manner that at no hour of the day would the sun be without an instrument trained upon his glowing sides.

For instance, while observatories in North America were busy examining the sun, observatories in the Orient or in the South Seas would be darkened, but as the earth sped about on its axis, and the sun appeared to sink below the horizon, observatories to the west would uncover their instruments and watch him for a brief period as he passed overhead. This process would be repeated day after day.

It is hoped that 20 or more observatories can be organized in the cooperative movement. Each of them would be equipped with a spectrohelioscope, an instrument described by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of Mt. Wilson Observatory, as furnishing "a quick and economical manner of going over the surface of the sun and determining solar activity." Data from the stations would be assembled at the Federal Observatory at Zurich, Switzerland.

Imposing List

Moving eastward across the map from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Eng., the institutions which either have spectrohelioscopes or intend to procure them were listed as follows:

Solar Physics, Cambridge, Eng.; Federal, Zurich, Switzerland; Astrophysical, Florence, Italy; American College, Beirut, Syria; Solar Physics, Kodaikanal, South India; Department of Terrestial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, Watherhoo, Australia; National Institute of Astronomy, Nanking, China; Commonwealth Solar Observatory, Canberra, Australia; Dominion Observatory, Wellington, N. Z., and Apia Observatory, Apia, Samoa.

Upon reaching the Pacific coast of North America, the first spectrohelioscope encountered is at Griffith Planetarium, under construction at Los Angeles. Next in order are: Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena; Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.; University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.; Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.; Adler Observatory, Chicago, Ill.; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Department of Terrestial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, Huancayo, Peru; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

In addition to the observatories named, Dr. Adams believes that a spectrohelioscope will be installed at Athens, Greece, and possibly another one somewhere in South Africa. It would be convenient for the plan also to have a station somewhere on the east coast of South America, he said.

Streamline Train Sets Denver-Chicago Non-Stop Speed Mark

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—Ending the first sunrise to sunset non-stop run in American railroad history, the Zephyr of the Burlington Railroad swept into Chicago at 7:09 p. m., May 26, central standard time, at 96 miles an hour.

The stainless steel train more than doubled the record of Britain's Royal Scot for non-stop runs, its own record for short run speed, and set an American mark for sustained high speed.

It had traveled from Denver to Chicago without stopping, a distance of 1015.4 miles, in 13 hours, 5 minutes, between sunrise in the Colorado capital and sunset in Chicago. The Royal Scot's record of 56 miles an hour for 401 miles was displaced by a mark of 77.5 for the 1015.1 miles.

The Zephyr sped 96.3 miles at a sustained velocity of 90 miles and reached a peak speed of 112.5 miles an hour which it held for three miles, beating its own previous mark by three miles. Every inch of the long route was policed. Every highway and country lane was roped off to give the Zephyr the clearest right of way an American train ever had.

Grows Double Tulip

DENVER, Colo., (AP)—Mr. W. J. Martine, Denver gardener, has a strange sort of double tulip in one of his beds. The flower, said by horticulturists to be a rarity, has two distinct centers, and the stem has the appearance of two stalks fastened together.

Needham Lauds Plan to Coördinate Police of 12 States

Move to Block Getaways in Cars After Crimes to Check Gangs

A national police communication and coördination system promising to smash organized crime through its sheer speed and power is foreseen today by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts Public Safety Commissioner, as a result of the 12-state-police-coördination plan set up at the Trenton, N. J., meeting Saturday. This sectional system, he declares, provides the nucleus for a wider application of the coöperative principle.

The New Jersey meeting plan, which proposes the mapping of all roads and police assignments to cover them, improvement and extension of teletype systems, additional police officers, and expansion of radio systems, is believed to have originated with General Needham himself.

Around these points of the plan will be built a system which General Needham believes will offer an effective defense against roving criminal gangs which depend for their freedom on speedy "getaways."

The chief feature of the plan is a virtual blockade of all state boundaries the moment a major crime is committed within the 12-state circle. Those coöperating are: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana. Vermont and New Hampshire will be invited to join, although neither is yet equipped with a teletype system.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts continues juggling its police unification bill, expected to come before the Legislature for final action late today. Surrounding states, it is pointed out, are watching this measure in Massachusetts with interest, and its outcome is further declared to have a significant bearing on the success of the interstate coördination plan.

Today Mr. Roger W. Cutler, secretary of the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety, which originally sponsored the police unification bill, replied to underworld threats made against him in retaliation for his turning over to Gov. Joseph B. Ely the names of 23 "public enemies."

"It's the only method they know," he said, noting that the only opposition to the bill has come from "gangsters" and "political shysters," who "cannot survive the prevailing pressure for its passage."

Millen-Faber Trial

Faber's Defense

The jury in the Dedham court began today to hear why Abraham Faber's attorney thinks the young Needham murder defendant is insane and not responsible for the crime. Faber is being tried, with Irving and Murton Millen, for the killing of a policeman during the holdup of the Needham Trust Co.

Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's counsel, told the jury this morning, as the seventh week of the trial opened, that insanity will be his only defense. Faber, an M. I. T. graduate, was dominated by Murton Millen and wholly irresponsible, Mr. Scharton said.

This is the first time evidence of Faber's mental condition has been presented before the jury, it having been gone over once before with the jury excused in order to determine the admissability of his confession.

California Plums Entering Market At Faneuil Hall

Native Broccoli Sells at 25 Cents a Pound; Asparagus Higher

Little Jack Horner would probably like to be in Boston this week. The market is flooded with plums and he would be sure to find a house with a corner where he could sit with a pie, put in his thumb, and pull out one of the luscious bits of fruit.

Fruit dealers in Faneuil Hall are receiving the first plums of the season in large quantities from California. They are of a red variety and can be bought at 35 cents a dozen or $1 for a basket of five dozen or more.

Small and dainty melons called the honey ball, also from California, are finding a good market at 20 and 25 cents each. Strawberries of the Aroma variety from Kentucky are selling at 20 to 25 cents a quart.

First crops of okra, from the South, are reaching Boston retailing at 25 cents a pound. Native broccoli is coming in from surrounding towns and retailing at 25 cents a pound. Purple top turnips, also native grown, are selling at 10 cents a pound.

Buyers were moderately active last week in the Boston produce market, according to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Offerings were cleaned up well despite the fairly heavy supply available.

Lighter receipts of asparagus encouraged price advances of 25 to 50 cents a crate, wholesale. Lettuce was mostly small and sold slowly at lower prices. Radishes were inactive. Rhubard was in fair demand. Cucumbers and tomatoes were about unchanged.

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Once a Taft guest — always a Taft guest. You'll return to this great modern hotel again and again, because you'll appreciate the spirit of welcome, plus the incomparable service and unexcelled location. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

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ADJUTANT OF THE MODERN EXECUTIVE

LIKE FIELD OFFICERS who maintain contact with flanking units during an advance, sales and purchasing executives know the need for swift liaison. During the present business upswing they must be in constant touch with factory, office, jobbers, dealers, salesmen. *The telephone* has become, more than ever, *the effective adjutant* of the business executive.

■

Low inventories point to the need of rapid communication to meet present-day business practices.

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We, on our part, anticipating this need, have devised improved methods of communication that can be adapted to the requirements of practically any sales or purchasing organization. Not only is a great network of voice-highways available, but believing that its wider use will help business recovery, we have organized a group of specialists. These men know the various forms of communication, and are trained to apply them to the specific businesses they are designed to serve.

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Business executives, large and small, are invited to make use of the services of this group, which may be had without charge by calling the Telephone Manager.

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● Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

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Study Your Type

Madame, you know it is not clever to get a "permanent" as one gets a uniform. Madame is above all an *individual*, not a regiment, Madame is a "type"—first she must be studied.

And so I consider you, Madame, your type, your contour, your *couleur*... Then I wave. And then is your loveliness truly enhanced!

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Russia Under New System Considers Joining League

Muscovite Régime More Despotic Than Any of Old-Time Tsars

Soviet Press Declares Proposals Are Under Serious Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

ship of the land which he calls, the home and family in the old-fashioned sense.

They are endeavoring to make the whole economic life of the country, industry and transport, agriculture and trade, fit into the scheme of an enormous state-controlled super-trust, from which every element of private ownership and accumulation of wealth is excluded.

The Soviet Union today is setting about somewhat the same task which the United States undertook after the Civil War: the tapping and opening up of vast undeveloped natural resources. Russia's East corresponds in some measure to America's West of the seventies and eighties of the last century.

Yet the differences between Soviet and American lines of development are surely more striking and significant than the similarities. America's appeal was to the initiative, the freedom, the hard work and good fortune of the individual. The typical American pioneer was the farmer, assured of his share of free land, the hunter and trapper, exploring the mountain fastnesses, the gold prospector, willing to risk certain hardship for a possible fortune.

How different is the eastward push of the Soviet Union. America was built up by individuals; Russia is being built up by the state. Only a few of the present-day Soviet pioneers are going entirely of their own volition, or in search of personal fortune.

The young engineer who goes to Kuznetzk or Magnitogorsk or to some other hard and bleak post is fulfilling a semi-contractual obligation which he owes to the state organization which supported him during the period of his education. A large part of the labor that goes into the construction of the new plants in the Urals and Siberia is the forced labor of "kulaks" and other "class enemies." Two hemispheres, two mentalities, two methods of development.

And this sharply contrasted method of pioneering is only one of scores of fascinating problems which are raised by the vast sociological experimental laboratory into which Russia has been transformed by the Revolution. To indicate the nature of these problems, to suggest possible answers to some of them is the purpose of the following articles in this series.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, May 28—That Soviet Russia is favorably considering proposals that it enter the League of Nations was revealed to the Soviet public for the first time in editorials published here today in leading Soviet newspapers.

Although the suggestion has occupied much attention in the world press recently, it was first mentioned here yesterday through publication of the speech by M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister on May 25, and came as a complete surprise to the Russian public.

Today's editorials declare the subject was discussed between Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commisar, and M. Barthou, in Geneva recently, and the Government organ, Izvestia, asserts that the "Soviet Government is seriously considering arguments advanced by the states supporting peace for the Soviet Unions joining the League."

The paper emphasizes, however, that the Soviet did not take the initiative in the matter as some foreign newspapers incorrectly stated, but that the Soviets have been requested to consider the proposal initiated by other states seeking peace and security.

Izvestia asserts that the U. S. S. R. has now developed armaments sufficient to defend its borders but that this does not relieve Russia from its obligation to take all possible steps to strengthen world peace, adding that the "Soviet Union accepts this obligation and Soviet public opinion welcomes the prospect. Not only the broad masses everywhere, and Russia's immediate neighbors, but also leaders in a great state like France have realized U. S. S. R.'s significance as a factor for strengthening world peace."

Izvestia recalls Mr. V. M. Molotoff, president of the Peoples Commissar, in his speech made last year noted that "certain restrictive influences of the League upon forces craving for war must be recognized as positive fact."

And Pravda, Communist Party spokesman, observes with approval the "growing realization among the peace-loving powers that Soviet participation in the League may transform that organization from a grouping of imperialistic powers into a body which somehow may help the struggle against the war danger."

Thus the Soviets explain apparent inconsistencies between the new attitude toward the League defined today and previous repeated denunciations of the League as an "instrument of capitalist machinations against weak countries and colonial peoples."

Pravda openly declares that the withdrawal from the League of Japan and Germany—"imperialistic countries which do not conceal their aims"—has tended to change the League from an "instrument for exploiting colonial peoples into an arena where battles for peace and security may be fought."

Pravda proudly declares France's bid for Soviet participation in the League is "new proof of U. S. S. R.'s international importance and prestige whose growing power is dominant on the side of peace."

Mrs. Wiley Lauds Women's Support Of Pure Food Bill

She Says It Sets Up Standards Hoped For by Husband

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 28—Action of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Council here in adopting a resolution indorsing in general principle and purpose, the Copeland pure food and drugs bill was praised by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the District of Columbia Federation, and widow of the author of the original pure food and drugs bill, enacted into law in 1906.

"Dr. Wiley always longed for and dreamed of standards such as this bill would set up," she said. "This measure incorporated all the best features of the present law and takes care of new situations which have arisen especially in regard to cosmetics. It will provide for truthful advertising, in radio, press or any other form. It is a good bill and women of the United States are hoping for action on it at this session of Congress.

"Already the Copeland bill has been indorsed by the League of Women Voters, American Home Economics Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the majority of food officials; and the addition of the voice of 2,000,000 federated clubwomen seems to denote that leading women of the nation are supporting it."

The resolution favoring the Copeland bill as adopted follows:

"Whereas, the Federal Food and Drug Act, adopted June 30, 1906, had resulted in improvement in the purity of foods and drugs sold in the United States, but experience has shown that there are still products on sale constituting a menace to public health which are not subject to the provisions of the present act, and furthermore that the truthful labelling of many foods and drugs is nullified by fraudulent advertising not subject to the present law;

"And whereas, a bill now pending in Congress known as Senate Bill 2800 is designed to preserve all the worthwhile features of the present law, such as the prevention of adulteration and the misbranding of foods and drugs, and will extend the scope of the law so as to include cosmetics and also contains provisions designed to insure cosmetics, and also contains provisions designed to insure the truthful advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its Council meeting in May, 1934, at Hot Springs, Ark., indorse the general principle and purpose of Senate Bill 2800."

Mrs. Wiley declared the Copeland bill will provide much stronger penalties for violations than the present law.

The Washington leader declared women are just where they were in 1789 in the fight for equal rights with the exception of the privilege of voting; and that she also was gratified and pleased with the adoption of the resolution providing for a study of both sides of the proposed equal rights amendment. As a member of the National Woman's Party, she has been a leader in the movement to bring the amendment to the attention of federated clubwomen, and the first move was a success.

Mrs. Wiley had commendation also for the action sanctioning pending crime control measures, which, the club women made plain, they desire to contain restrictions on pistols and revolvers as well as machine-guns.

For the other resolutions enacted also Mrs. Wiley had praise—the decision to study old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, the move for temperance education and the urging of an embargo on arms to Paraguay and Bolivia—all, she said she believed had a most constructive effect.

Honored by Czechoslovakians

Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister, and Mrs. Benes
Patriot, Statesman and Educator, Has Been Strong Ally of President Masaryk Through the Years.

Czechs Join in Observing Anniversary Of Benes, Noted Foreign Minister

Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovakians throughout the world today are observing the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Fofeign Minister of Czechoslovakia. The anniversary will be commemorated as a fête day in Czechoslovakia, special editions of Dr. Beneš's books will be published in Prague and testimonial banquets will be held throughout the country.

In the United States the Czechoslovakian Institute at Columbia University, New York, will hold a reception which will be attended by many notables in the educational, as well as political, world, and in general the international spotlight will be turned upon Dr. Beneš and his work as a patriot, statesman and educator.

Of all the former allies and associated statesmen of the World War, Dr. Beneš, next to President Masaryk, is the only one who has continuously held his office, that of Foreign Minister, ever since he started the struggle for the independence of his nation, 19 years ago.

One of 11 children of a humble peasant in Bohemia, he studied philosophy and law in Prague, Paris, London and Berlin, earning his livelihood as a correspondent of a Prague daily called the Right of the People.

Entirely unknown to his own race and to the world outside of his rather limited circle of friends, supporting what was called the Realist Party, Dr. Beneš left Austria-Hungary secretly in November, 1915, on a false passport in order to follow his great teacher and close ally, Professor Masaryk.

His task was immense. First, he had to inform the allied world of the very existence of the 10,000,000 of the Czechoslovaks in the very heart of Europe, for they were known only as Austrians and Hungarians and as such they were looked upon as aliens.

Then he had to arouse sufficient interest in their cause. This he did by publicity, memorandums and lectures. He was greatly helped by another Czechoslovak, General Stefanik, an astronomer and pilot in the French service.

Dr. Beneš is very ably assisted by Mrs. Beneš, who during the war was sentenced to imprisonment by the authorities of Austria because of the charge of being associated with her husband in the anti-Austrian activities. Her innocence was proved and influential friends secured her release. Dr. Beneš speaks of himself as a convinced democrat and is opposed to Fascism and National Socialism.

Clock Tower Sought For Carnegie 'Tech'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 28—If students' plans for raising $30,000 are successful, a bell and clock tower 50 feet high will be erected on the campus of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mr. Charles Slater, a junior in "Tech's" department of architecture, has been awarded first prize in an informal competition for designs for the proposed tower. He estimates the cost of construction at $30,000 providing for chimes and a clock with an 11-foot dial.

Argentina Speeds Relief Plan For 97,000 Unemployed

Influx of Farm Labor May Swamp Road Program, Board Warns

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 28 (By U. P.)—The Unemployment Board speeded up its unemployment program yesterday as winter approaches.

Projects for unemployment relief include the following:

Eight hours of work will entitle a laborer to a full week's food and shelter. Two thousand families have been placed in small villas. Fifty soup kitchens have been stationed around the outskirts of the city. Six thousand men have received odd jobs in the city's industries.

The Unemployment Board warned that, due to the influx of seasonal laborers from the farms, the road-building relief program, which now employs 25,000 men, might be swamped.

Unemployed were officially numbered today at 97,000, or 28,000 less than at the beginning of the year. Permanent employment has been found for 26,000 on the road-building program and other construction works. Three thousand men have been given work in agricultural lines and in textile weaving.

These results fell far below the first estimates of the public works program, however. The program had planned the absorption of 100,000 unemployed within six months. The breakdown in the program was credited chiefly to the opposition of farmers in the Province of Buenos Aires. The farmers feared that they would be forced by the now repealed "pavement" laws to bear the cost of road building directly.

The recent decision of the supreme courts which declared the pavement laws unconstitutional has opened the way to completion of the highway program. Some 35,000 are expected to be employed continuously for the next five years in the province.

Another unexpected barrier to immediate construction was encountered in pleas made by large land owners that an indemnity should be paid for highway rights to owners of the land. They claimed that roads built through stretches of pampa would entail considerable fencing costs to protect cattle from traffic risks. These plans will be decided upon by the civil courts in the near future.

An average of 200 farm laborers, mainly of Polish extraction, has been entering Buenos Aires daily. Over 10,000 will enter the city before midwinter and would constitute a considerable relief problem. Appeals have been made to private charity to assist in providing foodstuffs for this class.

U. S. and Panama To Revamp Treaty

PANAMA, May 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister J. D. Arosemena of Panama announced today that the United States and Panama have shown a disposition to consider favorably revision of the Treaty of 1903. This is the pact—known as the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty—under which the United States acquired control of the Canal Zone.

In a statement to the press, Señor Arosemena said:

"Before the visit of the President of Panama to the United States, and after it, the Government of Panama and that of the United States have been discussing in a most cordial spirit problems pending between the two countries with a view of finding a satisfactory solution. Some of those problems have already been solved."

Ravens in Georgia

A raven's nest was found in the mountains of Georgia recently, contradicting popular belief that this bird does not inhabit regions so far south.

Ford Shows Boston Boy His Exhibits While Big Business Men Cool Heels

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—A 10-year-old boy from Boston, Mass., took precedence over a half-dozen executives at the world's fair Saturday, when he was taken on a tour of the new Ford exhibit by Mr. Henry Ford himself.

The boy was Geoffrey Berman and Mr. Ford, hatless and coatless, came upon the youth at the forge exhibit. They struck up an acquaintanceship and Mr. Ford proceeded to guide him around. Soon other boys joined the impromptu tour and it became a pilgrimage with Mr. Ford leading the way.

Meanwhile, secretaries of the Detroit auto leader caught up with their superior and reminded him of previous engagements with men high in the world of business and finance.

"Mr. Ford," pleaded one, "you're not going to get any place today going like this. We can secure books for these boys and they can get all the statistics out of them."

"I'll give the statistics myself," was his reply. "The boys come first. We don't need to be afraid of anything in this country if we train our boys right. I don't get a chance like this very often. Come on, boys. What did you say, Geoffrey?"

It was left to the secretaries to do the explaining to those waiting.

B'nai B'rith Takes Part in Aid to Jews

MONTREAL, May 28 (AP)—Not intended to be a fund-raising organization B'nai B'rith has nevertheless been able to give financial aid to many of the persecuted Jews in Germany since Chancellor Hitler's advent to power, Mr. Frank Goldman of Lowell, Mass., told more than 800 delegates to the eighty-second annual meeting of the B'nai B'rith District Grand Lodge No. 1 here yesterday. Mr. Goldman is president of the B'nai B'rith Assembly.

Jewish representatives of the Quebec Government and the city of Montreal welcomed the delegates who came from all parts of eastern Canada, the New England states and the State of New York. It is the first time a B'nai B'rith convention has been held in this city.

"The ground is burning under the feet of our people and they have no place to lay their heads," Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn, noted American author, here for the convention, stated in discussing the position of world Jewry today. He said everybody was shocked at the conflagration in Germany but pointed out the same situation was likely to arise in nearly all European countries.

Town Hires Red Taxi For Fire Chief's Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The first prize for economy goes to Hagerstown, Maryland.

The city fathers have hired a taxi, had it painted red and supplied with a siren, and made available for the fire chief at $1 per alarm.

Hoover Dedicates Dam In California Chain

PASADENA, Calif., May 28 (AP)—The $7,500,000 Morris Dam was dedicated by Mr. Herbert Hoover May 26 as "a structure which will be standing 1000 years hence."

The concrete structure, built in the last 25 months to back up 39,300 acre feet, or 12,800,000 gallons of water, is part of the link in the chain of lakes and aqueducts that will join southern California with the Colorado River.

Estate of Mrs. Reid Valued In Excess of $18,000,000

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid, widow of Whitelaw Reid, former American Ambassador to London, and mother of Mr. Ogden Reid, publisher, left a net estate of $18,589,916, a transfer tax appraisal filed May 25 disclosed.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.
the new Carved Jewelry
Dainty and colorful as Summer herself! A lovely range in white carved bone to set off gay frocks and glorious tan. . . . And delicate pastels, in bracelets and earrings. Ideal gifts. Sets for 50c and $1.00.
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Products in all Vancouver Stores

As Simple as A. B. C.

These pictures are as simple as A. B. C. They are as obvious as A. B. C. Anybody who knows anything about New York knows that the morning newspapers are sold for the most part at news stands to people who have left their homes and are on the way to work . . . that evening newspapers are sold for the most part to people who are on the way home from work . . . that when morning newspapers are delivered to the homes, a large portion of them are taken away after breakfast . . . that evening newspapers are read not only by those who buy them but by others in the family when they are brought home.

MORNING

1 the morning newspaper . . . carried *away* on the way to work
2 or purchased at newsstands (when not delivered at home)
3 read on the way to work
4 left on the train or in waste receptacles

EVENING

1 the evening newspaper . . . bought on the way home
2 read on the way home . . .
3 carried *into* the home . . .
4 read by other members of the family

The Sun stays in more of the better homes than any other New York weekday newspaper, morning or evening. A house-to-house survey made in fifteen suburban towns shows that 70 per cent of the weekday morning newspapers sold are carried away after breakfast . . . that

The Sun stays in twice as many homes as the second evening newspaper, in more homes than all the weekday morning newspapers combined, in nearly as many homes as all the other evening newspapers combined. That's one reason why advertising in The Sun is so productive.

The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising
NEW YORK

German Boycott Voted Down By Women's League

But Milwaukee Gathering Urges Government to Protest Evils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28 — A resolution calling for a boycott of German goods as an expression of indignation against German treatment of racial minorities was rejected after warm debate at the closing session of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom convention here.

Opponents of the resolution contended the boycott would mean economic war. Instead, the women adopted a resolution which embodied this decision against joining as an organization in the boycott, and which recalled that a similar decision had been made in regard to Japan in 1931 and 1932 on the ground that "it is not yet clear whether a boycott will act as a substitute for war or as a step toward war."

The resolution left delegates free to follow their own best judgment in personal boycott action.

"However," it concluded, "we urge that our members show sympathy and good will toward the Germans, give generous help to minorities, pacifists, liberal, radical, Jew and Catholic, and all other vicitms of the present terrible policies, and that clear and concistent protests be made by the United States Government against persecution, concentration camps, deprivation of rights of German women and other evils of the Nazi régime."

Resolutions which were adopted without debate or question registered indignation at discrimination against Negroes in Congressional restaurants, asserted that "state governments have failed lamentably to protect their citizens," and urged passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, asked colleges to follow the example of the University of Wisconsin in not making military training camps compulsory and reaffirmed the league's belief in the desirability of the United States' entrance into the League of Nations, provided such entrance could be had without military obligations.

Responding to a challenge flung into the convention by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota to curb the activities of arms manufacturers, the convention adopted the following resolution:

"Believing with Senator Nye in the crucial importance of taking the profits out of war, we wish to thank him for his courageous leadership in introducing a Senate resolution for the investigation of the munitions industry and pledge him our continued support.

"Furthermore, we demand that there be no government purchase of munitions until these investigations have been completed, and we urge that similar investigations be carried on in other countries in which arms and ammunitions are manufactured."

Arms Makers Mask Efforts in Air Scares

(Continued from Page 1)

perts the world over are engaged in a race to find the gas to destroy the sense of balance which is situated in the ear.

Major Blackmore informs the Monitor that the report omitted to explain that experts are extremely unlikely to find it. He added he only used the illustration to show the need to understand the problem.

Moreover he pointed out that unless there is a defense against this or any other gas, it will destroy those who make it before it can be used against a foe.

Panic Real Menace

Major Blackmore's view — corroborated by most experts—is that the gravest danger from gas is in unreasoning panic. He considers if there are enough people — police, Red Cross, firemen—who know what to do in case of gas attack, there would be little danger—except from panic. In any case, people would be practically immune above a height of 20 feet from the ground, he declared.

The chief trouble about all this propaganda is that it serves to put a poison gas screen in the way of disarmament and thus to enhance the dangers it urges the public to guard against.

The Monitor correspondent reports that in France the former campaign for "passive defense"—gas masks, bomb-proof shelters, etc.—has given way to a new and very vigorous campaign for "active defense"—more and better fighting planes, bombers and anti-aircraft guns.

Propaganda of this type, the correspondent says, has largely though not entirely superseded the efforts of peace groups, whose slogan has been that the only effective defense against air attack is disarmament. The attitude of these groups, he says, is summed up in the folder recently issued by the "Office de Propagande Graphique Pour la Paix."

Fight Against War

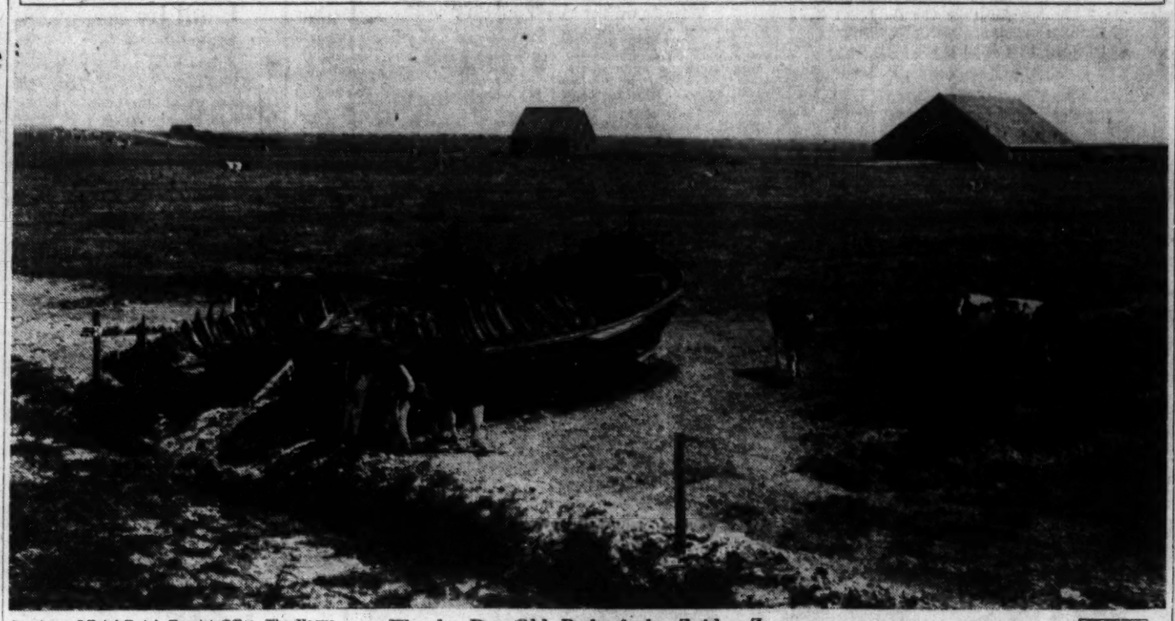
"In all countries," this folder declares, "propaganda carried on with a view to protecting populations against air attacks and poison gas reveals the imminence of a new war. . . . What renders these measures still more disquieting is that they are presented under the mask of being purely defensive. . . . The only possible protection," the folder concludes, "is the fight against war."

The effect of the propaganda, despite its comparative failure in arousing the fears of the man in the street, is seen in the growth of air forces all over the world. The shares of British aircraft companies are steadily rising. Britain is preparing to build a larger air force. Germany states the air budget shows a huge increase and she is buying air engines all over the world. Recently a technical organization was set up in that country with 16 officers at strategic points. Similar developments are going on in most countries.

In the face of this menace, what's to be done? One thing appears to be obvious: put the air and gas menaces in their place and ask who benefits from this kind of talk. Is the scare in fact being used in the interests of armament manufacturers? Was it perhaps originally even one of the products of these interests?

In any case it is about time these scares were debunked. Otherwise the time will come when the world has to say like Job, "The thing I greatly feared has come upon me."

Cattle Graze on 'Bottom of Sea'



Courtesy, Official Dutch Tourist Office, The Hague

Wrecks Dot Old Bed of the Zuider Zee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Past and present meet on the 50,000 new acres reclaimed for the Netherlands from the sea where cattle now nose around wrecks of old sailings vessels which once carried men and merchandise. The new area, which was formerly part of the Zuider Zee, is now almost entirely under regular cultivation. The latest American agricultural implements are being applied on these expansive tracts of ground.

Educational Ideals Of Jefferson Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Speaking on the 191st anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, made an appeal for a better understanding of Jefferson's ideas and ideals for popular education.

Dr. Hutchins, talking at the University of Virginia, which Jefferson founded, said the great Virginian would never have permitted the United States to ignore the national problem of education. "He felt so strongly," the speaker said, "the necessary connection between free institutions and free education that he would have been able to think of no way in which the Union could guarantee a Republican form of Government to the states unless it guaranteed them adequate support for their public schools. Had we followed Jefferson to this conclusion, illiteracy would long since have disappeared from our country," he said.

Boys Sent to Jail In Pennsylvania To Enrich Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 28—Squires, constables and railroad police are the focal point o. an attack by Allegheny County Common Pleas Court judges, who charge the police with sending nearly 3000 youths to the county jail during 1933 in order to get the costs.

Impressed by the jurists' charges, voiced by Judges James H. Gray and Elder W. Marshall, the Board of County Commissioners has appropriated funds for paying a social worker to investigate youths sentenced to jail.

All of the young men included in the judges' indictment of the minor judiciary machine were committed for "social violations," such as trespass, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Sentences ranging from 1 to 30 days were imposed upon them.

"There are too many young men sent to jail for the purposes of costs," Judge Gray told the Board of Commissioners. "They are not criminals. I interviewed four of the finest-looking young men in their cells not long ago and found they were Civilian Conservation Corps boys on their way home, and had been picked up on the railroads and placed there."

Judge Marshall said the county was forced to keep the majority of these boys "simply for the gratification of squires and constables." Judge Gray requested the appointment for three months of a social worker to learn why the youths are being held.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., IZ8, 1420kc-207m.

Military Dictator Near in Roumania Despite Protests

Carol Considers Abolishing Parliament and Naming Avarescu as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 28—The Captains' revolution in Bulgaria, which so easily imposed a new political régime on King Boris, had very strong repercussions here in Roumania where the question of military dictatorship completely overshadows all other political issues.

The eminent likelihood of King Carol's abolishing the constitution and parliament and instituting a dictatorial government with Marshal Alexander Avarescu as head, caused vehement opposition of all principal political parties. Liberals, now in power, are vehemently opposing this project, while the whole National Peasant Party and part of the daily press have also opened a powerful campaign against introduction of a dictatorship. All the chief leaders of the National Peasant Party have gathered in Bucharest to express an impressive opposition to change of régime and to decide on preventive measures.

The King's position is difficult because strong dissatisfaction exists in all circles at his recent handling of the political situation. Some think he may decide to introduce the dictatorship himself in order to prevent a group of officers from doing it, as happened in Bulgaria and as was attempted two months ago here.

Poor harvest and extreme poverty are increasing the dissatisfaction in the whole of the Balkan peninsula, and it is felt it will require extreme vigilance, skill and vigor to keep political life in fairly normal channels.

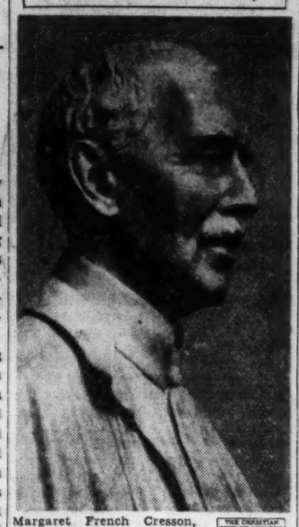
Rhodesia Eases Entry Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LICHTENBURG, Transvaal, S. Af. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has relaxed certain provisions governing immigrants and visitors to the colony, one of which is, that it will no longer be necessary to be in possession of a sum of £50 when entering the colony.

Bust by French's Daughter Honors Sculptor of Lincoln

Fame Carved Deep



Margaret French Cresson, Sculptor

Daniel Chester French

His 'Minute Man' Standing at Concord, Mass., Also Famous

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28 — Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, was honored by the unveiling of a portrait bust done of him by his daughter, Margaret French Cresson, in the Hall of American Artists at New York University here May 26. Mr. French is known also for his "Minute Man" at Concord, Mass., his statue of Lewis Cass in the national capitol, his "Gallaudet Group" at Kendall Green, Wash., and other outstanding works of American sculpture.

Mr. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, one-time justice of the New York State Supreme Court, was the chief speaker at the unveiling. He characterized Lincoln as a man who "knew all the persecutions, tragedies and sorrows of 200 years of human slavery," and said that French's statue of the Emancipator was not merely one of the President of the United States, but revealed Lincoln's thought.

"It was this great soul that Daniel Chester French had the task of revealing in marble," he declared. "In its loftiness of conception, in its dignity, in its simplicity, this work is without rivalry in the plastic art of the world."

Today is too soon after the close of French's career to estimate his influence upon the art of America, Mr. Hasbrouck declared.

"To me, however, his art combines the great moral value of Puritanism, the strongest strain in our national constitution, with the sculpture of the classic Greek, its grace, its force, its spirituality and the mathematics of detail and balance," he added. "Thus he has reared an exalted standard for American art."

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Look over the interesting places suggested in the pictures—then ask your dealer or write to Socony Touring Service, 26 Broadway, New York City, about these and other tours through New York and New England. Standard Oil Company of New York, Incorporated.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, N. H. Glorious pine woods surround this largest of the New England lakes, its pleasant waters dotted by nearly 300 islands. Many popular resorts—and all activities.

PLYMOUTH, MASS. This famed shrine encloses Plymouth Rock, on which is inscribed "1620"—date of the Pilgrims' landing. An interesting brief "stop-over" on the New England coast.

NEW LONDON, CONN. Here is one of the best-known yachting havens along the entire Atlantic seaboard. Go and see the new U. S. Coast Guard Academy, a "miniature Annapolis."

CAPE COD, MASS. Fishing off Provincetown. Little saharas of wind-swept dunes. Sandwich Glass and Georgian architecture. And Thoreau's lonely tramp by the ocean. All await you here.

WHITE MOUNTAINS (ECHO LAKE), N. H. Take a pack and camp over-night in the mountains; or take the famous cog railway up Mount Washington. There's *everything* for you to do here!

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. An international yachting rendezvous. Many of the old Colonial houses still in use, some with colorful old-fashioned gardens. Just a short drive from Boston.

SOCONY Mobilgas — SOCONY-VACUUM — Mobiloil

Sharon Bank Shows Citizens How to Freshen Up Houses

Coöperative Spreads Willingness to Lend for Purpose and Saw and Hammer Whine and Clump as Result With Work for All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., May 28—The Sharon home owner who wants a job done on his roof or front porch has to wait. Carpenters, painters, paperhangers and electricians are all busy. There is a smell of fresh paint and a sound of saws all over town, and Sharon wants to tell the world how it is done.

A few months ago, when the Sharon Coöperative Bank declared that the time had come for it to assume leadership in the attack on the depression by going after the streets of shabby and neglected houses, there were those critics who received the news with a shrug of disbelief. But that didn't stop the bank from going ahead with its plan.

The directors and officers went after the home owners whose credit was good but whose premises did not show it. They mobilized the artisans of the town and began lining up business. Conditions in Sharon today show what has been accomplished.

More Yet to Come

And this is the story. Home repairs, painting, roofing, papering and modernizing are booming. The bank has received applications from the same good risks whom the critics of the plan said would not respond. Twenty per cent of the men approached have been lined up. And they are still coming in.

Poor applicants? Mr. John J. Rafter, president of the Sharon Cooperative Bank, says that there are very few of that variety. The applications received are mostly of the gilt-edged variety. Also, answering another pessimistic declaration of the critics who said that such loans would be very small, Mr. Rafter says that the average loan runs around $500. Very few are smaller than $300, and some of them run up to $1000.

And not all the evidence somes from the bank officials. One contractor found on a job stopped his work long enough to declare that he hadn't had so much work on hand for years. His only trouble, he said, was in getting people to wait, to spread the work over the months that lie ahead.

Another contractor has enough work lined up to keep his crew busy till fall. His trouble now is in the difficulty of getting home owners to wait their turn.

Day Not Long Enough

A painter said that his only worry lay in the length of the working days. His schedule is made up with months of work ahead.

Back at the bank inquiry disclosed that deposits in this wide-awake institution show substantial gain, reflecting the activity that the bank has shown.

When the plan was first outlined it was the intention of the bank to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank of which it is a member to finance the venture. But so far this has not been necessary. The sale of Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds and the increased deposits have taken care of all loans up till now. So the available funds in the Federal Home Loan Bank are still there if they are needed.

All this, Mr. Rafter declares, is proof that in the small community, especially a community of homes like Sharon, the local coöperative bank holds the key position.

United Air to Lower Cross-Country Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—Eighteen and three-quarter hours by airplane from California to New York is the new schedule to be put into effect by United Air Lines June 1, while still quicker time is promised within a few more months.

This new schedule represents a reduction of one-half hour in flying time and is the third reduction to be made by this line in a year, the schedule before these reductions being 20 hours. The westward flight takes 2¾ hours longer, due to prevailing winds.

Motion Pictures

No Relation

There is a soupçon of "The Pit and the Pendulum," and a hint of "The Fall of the House of Usher," and the title, "The Black Cat," to remind one that the new film at the Keith Memorial Theater is supposed to be based on a story by Edgar Allan Poe. With this memory-mash is mixed horror of Hollywood making, in a screen play decidedly not for children.

But the hardened movie-goer who has once seen Mr. Boris Karloff, of the macabre countenance, and Mr. Bela Lugosi, of Dracula fame, knows what to expect. Saturday's audience knew so well that it anticipated or punctuated many a sinister move with laughter.

In "Strictly Dynamite," which follows to take away the taste, Mr. Jimmy Durante and others discourse on the philosophy of humor, the soul of which is said to be incongruity. In this light, "The Black Cat" is the funnier of the two. M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

(All Times Daylight Saving)

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain and slightly cooler Tuesday; moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, possibly local showers in the north portion. Not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy; probably followed by rain and cooler in the east portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy, probably followed by rain; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds over the north portion; increasing east and northeast winds over the south portion becoming fresh to strong Tuesday and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; probably rain Tuesday over the south and central portions.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather indicated except showers near end of week; slowly rising temperature first half of week, cooler Friday or Saturday

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	66	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	74	80	New York	58	70
Chicago	60	68	Norfolk	58	60
Denver	62	80	Philadelphia	60	72
Helena	62	88	St. Louis	64	78
Jacksonville	58	70	St. Paul	70	86
Kansas City	56	82	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	58	68
Miami	74	82			

A—9 a. m. May 28.
B—Maximum May 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:42 p. m., Tuesday 12:21 a. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

Boston Snapshots

Filling Stations and Filled Pockets—"That doesn't look much like hard times!" said Mr. Peter B. Biggins to a filling station operator who, to make change, had produced a fat roll of bills from his pocket. "We don't have hard times here!" said this Pocatello, Idaho, citizen.

This was only one of many signs of better times which Mr. and Mrs. Biggins observed this year on their annual drive from Seattle to Boston. Last year they noticed hundreds of men, women and children plodding wearily along in search of new opportunities which most of them hoped to find further to the west. This year very few of these travelers were encountered. A Westfield, N. Y., filling station operator, entrusted by the local relief organization with the job of supplying needy transient motorists with free gas, told Mr. Biggins that the demand for this assistance was about 75 per cent less now than it was last year.

All along the road, says Mr. Biggins, he found a changed attitude on the part of service station men. Last year they felt that the only profit resulting from their work went to the large oil companies supplying them. Now their own pockets are being filled again.

* * *

Church on Old Ironsides—Not for many years have religious services been conducted on the U. S. S. Constitution, the reason being that the ship has not been in commission. Now, however, with naval officers and men stationed aboard her, services are to be held regularly. Yesterday the church pennant fluttered above the national ensign again for the first time. Services are conducted under the auspices of Naval Chaplain Capt. E. W. Scott, U. S. N., chaplain of the First Naval District. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

Disturbed Turtles — Norumbega and Paragon Parks opened officially—but owing to damp and chilly weather, rather inauspiciously — on Saturday. The newly reconditioned Nantasket boats began their summer service on the same day. Braving the elements, we drove down to look over the Nantasket institution. Few other visitors were on hand to admire the new paint. A workman vouchsafed the information that the only notable change in the equipment of the park was some reconstruction work on the roller coaster. A curve has been straightened—giving more speed to the scream-producing trains.

In yesterday's warm sunshine, however, we found much more activity at the Auburndale Park. Paddling down the river we watched the miniature steam locomotive puffing up and down with heavy loads of delighted children—past bears and monkeys which seemed glad to have company again. The only local livestock which apparently failed to appreciate the influx of humans were the turtles—lined up in rows on floating logs near the motor launch pier. Rudely awakened by the wash of each passing canoe, they flopped into the water—to climb back again as soon as observations made by thrusting their heads cautiously above the water a little way off, showed that the coast was clear once more.

While the official loudspeaker poured out a Beethoven Symphony in competition with the calliope on the merry-go-round, the park itself filled with children and accompanying grown-ups before the afternoon was over.

* * *

Generous Crane—"Hey Bill! Come on over here! This crane is handing out free candy!" Not only Bill, but a number of other youngsters responded to his friend's cry. We also approached to investigate the strange phenomena. The cause of the excitement was one of the nickel-in-the-slot machines at Norumbega, in which a crane fishes among a collection of candy and other small articles and drops its findings down a chute into the hands of its patrons. This particular machine had decided to run on indefinitely without benefit of nickels. With precise movements it was busily excavating the candy container and loading up the youngsters.

Unfortunately for the gathering crowd an attendant passed by. Noticing the enthusiastic group he came over to investigate. Soon the crane was off its spree and back to serious work again.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge. 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Rost, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville. 8.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Harvard Night. 8:30.
Veritas, March ..... Densmore
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Les Préludes, Symphonic Poem ..... Liszt
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
(G. Wallace Woodworth, Conductor)
Shoot, False Love ..... Morley
Folk Songs
Bonnie Dundee — Scottish
Crudele Irene — Italian
When His Loud Voice ..... Handel
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Circus Day, Fantasy ..... Deems Taylor
(Pictures from Memory) Op. 8
Street Parade—Bareback Riders—The Lion Cage—The Dog and Monkey Circus—The Waltzing Elephant—Tight Rope Walkers—Jugglers—Clowns—Finale.
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
Choruses from the Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Football Songs
The Cat and the Fiddle ..... Selection ..... Kern
Vienna Folk Waltz ..... Ziehrer
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

Theaters

"THE MIKADO" (Shubert). The first performance in the Gilbert and Sullivan series of revivals. The cast includes William Danforth, Frank Moulan, Vera Ross, Herbert and Allen Waterous, Vivian Hart and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"The Crosby Case," detective mystery, with Wynne Gibson, "I'll Tell the World," with Lee Tracy as an irrepressible news correspondent. 10:14 a. m., 12:43, 3:12, 5:48, 8:10.

MAJESTIC—"Beyond Bengal." Another jungle picture. Harry Schenck, the producer, appears in person. 11:37 a. m., 1:12, 3:47, 4:32, 6:26, 8:11, 9:56.

METROPOLITAN — Bob Ripa, an unusually skilful juggler, appears in Dave Apollon's stage revue. Earl Carroll's "Murder at the Vanities," the screen feature, combines spectacular staging and photography with a detective story. 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Witching Hour," adapted from August Thomas's play revealing the practice and effects of hypnotism. Also Joe E. Brown in "A Very Honorable Guy." Fenway at 1:25, 3:54, 6:23, 8:52. Paramount at 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

KEITH'S—Jimmy Durante in "Strictly Dynamite," with Lupe Velez, Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Black Cat." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

STATE—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild," and Mickey Mouse in "Playful Pluto." 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50.

UPTOWN — "Melody in Spring," with Lanny Ross, Charles Ruggles, and Mary Boland. Also Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." 1, 4, 7, 10.

FINE ARTS — "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," the melodious Viennese screen operetta, brought back for another week in response to many requests. The "Three Little Pigs" continue their visit, but they now speak French. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER — Presents three one-act plays—for the benefit of the dramatic department of the center: "Rev. Peter Brice, Bachelor"; "Lucinda Speaks"; "The First Club Meeting." 14 Jonn Eliot Square. 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Turner," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

GARDEN OPENINGS — For the benefit of the S. P. C. C. Belmont Gardens of: Mrs. Charles H. Claflin, Jr., 531 Concord Avenue — trees, lawns, panorama; Mrs. John Sharman, Somerset Street—rock garden; Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, 567 Concord Avenue—garden enclosed in brick wall; Mrs. Edwin F. Atkins, 580 Concord Avenue—large estate of mid-Victorian planting; Mr. Seth T. Geno, 70 Clark Street—expanse of green with English style garden. Open from 2 to 6.

ROTARY CLUB—Guest speaker, Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Statler Ballroom. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Guest speaker, Judge Frankland Miles, of Roxbury Municipal Court. Boston City Club. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Guest speaker, Paul N. Swaffield, advertising manager of Hood Rubber Company. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1250kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Baseball game	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	Highway report	Braves-Chicago	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Studio vocalist	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	skits; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; speaker	Merry-Go-Round	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Frolics; vocal trio;	Uncle Bob Sher-	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	dance orchestra	wood; circus band	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Radio Nature League	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Market outlook
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Beauty Guild
8:00	Jan Garber and his	O. Henry's "Pi-	CBS soloist; orch.	Forty Musical Le-
8:15	dance orchestra	mienta Pancakes"	Edwin C. Hill	gionaires; band
8:30	Maple City Four	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby, bari-	Soloist; orch.
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Daly's Orchestra	tone; Grier Orch.	College-Home talk
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	20th Century Ideas	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; guest	Local dance music
9:45	"Magic Strings"	Hugh B. Dobbs	soloists; sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Dick Messner and	Jack Little and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Kennedy, speaker	Musical program	Nick Parkyakakas	Musical Album
10:45	Siberian Singers	Soloist; Army Bnd.	Reports; music	Talk, E. A. Filene
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	CBS organist
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; dance music	Local dance music
11:30	News; Jack Denny	Clyde Lucas and	CBS dance music	Sign off
11:45	and his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The National Administration and Local Reorganization," speakers.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians.
8:30 WBZ, Conrad Thibault, baritone; Lois Bennett, soprano; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Bizet's "Carmen," with Gladys Swarthout and James Melton.
10:00 WBZ, Promenade; Ray Perkins; soloist; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Coming Labor Conference," S. Mack Eastman, from Geneva, Switz.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum; speaker from Washington.

Wednesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Doubleheader, Braves-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporter.
1:30 WEEI, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," dramatization and music.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists and orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:15 WBZ, Annual 500-mile motor race from Indianapolis, Ind.
5:30 WEEI, WAAB, President Roosevelt speaking from Gettysburg, Penna.

Dinner and After

9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, The Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen, players and soloists.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Paul Lukas, screen player, in "The Professor's Love Story," sketch.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program from Byrd expedition; speaker; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward Tomlinson, lecturer.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League Gallery

At the Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlboro Street, is being shown until May 31 an exhibition of gouache paintings of gardens and flower still-lifes by Miss Elna Derbyshire.

Miss Derbyshire's attitude toward her subjects is frankly representational. She paints them neatly and faithfully, preferring to let their beauty speak for itself, rather than to allow the personality of the artist to intrude with emotional interpretations and compositional schemes. This is particularly true of her still-life studies, which are meticulous and no doubt accurate representations of individual flowers, sometimes simply arranged in, for example, an ovoid pattern, but more often set down as unpretentiously as a botanical illustration. S. S.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 8; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; Museum drawing classes, work by Turner and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free, and music at 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Paintings and drawings by Donald Carlisle Greason. Through June 21.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions; Roman mosaics; miniature desert scene, displayed at the Boston spring flower show; 450 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Prize-winning and other drawings entered in "Junior Art Competition;" conducted by Child-Walker School and the Bookshop.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Sketches from Czechoslovakia by Charles R. Knapp, color prints by Louis Novak and Margaret Patterson.

Copley Society—Exhibition of Round-the-World Photographs, Lunirere Autochromes, painted prints and sketches by H. M. Murdoch. Through June 1.

Grace Horne Galleries—The Season in Retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year. Also paintings and drawings by John Andreev.

Germanic Museum—Harvard University, Cambridge. General exhibition of Teutonic Art. Sculpture and drawings by Marta Adams. Through June 3.

Foster Brother—General exhibition, including colored lithographs.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings of "Bohemians of Boston," by Joseph George Valerdo; marines, landscapes and "paper paintings." Through June 3.

Children's Art Center—Oils by Anthony Thieme; colored sculpture by Genevieve Thomas. Through June 13.

Boston City Club—Annual exhibition of photography by the "Camera Association." Through June 4.

Vose Galleries—General exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—Lithographs, some in color, of and near Chavaniac, birthplace of Lafayette. By Clara Greenleaf Perry.

Priceless Old Silk, Bought by Morgan, Used by Arts Class

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—The colorful era when merchants brought spices to Europe from the East in caravans along the old trade routes is recalled by a piece of ancient silk fabric, said to have been made in the looms of Byzantium, which pupils in the arts of decoration class at Cooper Union are studying.

Only three remnants of the cloth are known to exist, and the piece in the Cooper Union Museum is the only one in which a complete section of the pattern is still visible, Miss Frances Morris, who is conducting the studies of the Badia Collection of Fabrics, said. The other pieces are in the Barcelona Museum and the Kunstgewerbe in Berlin.

The fabric is known as "Los Elephantes," because of its pattern—an elephant against the symbolic tree motif, encircled by a band of guilloche studded with four rosettes. The piece was formerly in the collection of Miguel Badia, foremost Spanish archaeologist of his day, who dated it as of the eighth century and attributed it to the looms of Byzantium.

The fabric is held to be the most important piece in the Cooper Union Museum collection of cloths and was presented to the museum by the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

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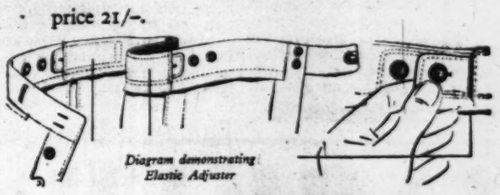

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Mansfield Cuts His Budget, Figures Total $38,596,262; Young Swope Upholds NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

Carthy is Miss Mary A. Carter. Miss Carter is slated to be Dr. Dowling's assistant.

* * *

Outspoken Mansfield critic is City Councilor Henry Selvitella of East Boston. Today he wrote to the Mayor saying Mr. Dowling was unfit for the welfare job because he has devoted his life to investigation and persecution, is temperamentally unfit for a job calling for sympathetic understanding. Final rather vague Selvitella round; and "His service as president of the Watch and Ward Society makes him unfit to deal with Boston's unfortunate poor."

* * *

No Carnival

Carnivals, ever though run by Elks, have no place on public playgrounds in Newton. So Newton children will not have calliopes, merry-go-rounds and other artificial fun devices crowding them off their play places this June. Opposition was on the grounds that the proposed use of the playground had aspects of immorality.

* * *

Police Joke

Newton police were unconscious providers of a surprise party to Mr. Benjamin Levine. When his doorbell rang, Mr. Levine found an officer on the steps.

"Your car has just been recovered," stated the officer.

Seeing his car standing at the curb where he had left it, Mr. Levine thought the officer was having a mere pleasantry. "Sure, officer. But since it hasn't yet been stolen, how could it be recovered. You are a great joker, eh?"

Led by the officer down to the curb, Mr. Levine found there was no joke, that his car had been stolen, wrecked at the foot of a steep embankment, dragged back by the police to his front door.

* * *

"Asset" Questionnaire

Reading, Mass., has long been noted for its forward looking planning. Its street layout data has been called for by even distant Tokyo Much of this is unofficially credited to competent professors of civics and engineering who are residents.

Latest Reading promotional effort which smatters of scholastic inspiration is a tabulation of the town's assets and liabilities from the potential residential point of view.

"Why did you move to Reading," will be the opening question by ERA investigators to every resident who has come into town within the last 20 years.

Transportation, aversion to apartment dwelling, opportunity to have a garden, living away from factory smoke, attractiveness of churches, schools and neighborhoods are some of the features sought by families seeking homes in the suburbs. Reading has all these, thinks there must be more and feels sure a list of assets would be imposing, with liabilities at the vanishing point.

Once recorded the information will be available to all town organizations, official, commercial, civic and social. Added point in improving present assets: letters are solicited offering suggestions that will improve Reading as a community of homes.

Motorists

Sunday Toll

Low-cost auto insurance is completely tied up with accident reduction. If last week's low figure of nine fatalities could be maintained, Massachusetts motorists could look forward to reduced rates. The same May week a year ago recorded 18 fatalities.

But fatal accidents are a small part of the motor toll which makes high rates. The many non-fatal accidents pile up property damage costs to totals of unbelievably high figures.

Sunday recorded several accidents which will help keep up insurance rates, among them the following:

A car sped into Newtonville Square, drove into two standing cars, causing one to burst into flames, the other to hit a third car. The speeding car was found abandoned and was registered to Warren H. Churchill of West Newton. It had not been reported stolen and Mr. Churchill was not at home when the police called.

A four-year-old boy released the emergency brake of a car at a hilltop near Spot Pond in Stoneham. It rolled down hill, into a picnic party and injured three women as well as the young brake-releaser.

Milk

More Money

New England farmers milked their cows with new vigor this morning as Dr. Einar Jensen, milk administrator for the Boston market, announced that farmers sending milk to Boston will receive $223,000 more for their product sold during May 1 to 15 than during the corresponding period last year. The increase, he said, was due to federal licensing.

Education

Student's Friend

Harvard University was short one professor as well as several students today as the trial of rioters in the anti-Nazi Karlsruhe case continued in the Charlestown Municipal Court. Prof. James H. Wood, professor of Philosophy, appeared as a character witness for one of the student defendants.

* * *

Freer Fellowship

Fellowship funds that contribute only in part to a student's upkeep may offset much of the value of the award by detracting from the opportunity to make every minute count in his work. President Conant of Harvard has long wished awards could be large enough to make study the sole consideration.

Today it was announced that a regrouping of fellowship funds has been made, that 17 fellowships with amounts varying from $400 to $1200 will be available for the next academic year.

* * *

Four Dates

Children of the future will have but four dates to remember, predicts John H. Thomson, editor and short story writer, according to the Associated Press. Speaking in Torrington, Conn., last night, he said that the four dates will be 1492, 1776, 1861 and 1918; that all other dates will be relegated to the appendix or discarded altogether.

* * *

More Books

Long have Mount Holyoke College students admired their Williston Memorial Library, wished that it could be expanded. Today the gift of $375,000 was announced as voted by the General Education Board for the library's extension. More than double the present number of volumes can be accommodated shortly while provision is made for an additional 165,000 books at a later date.

Housing

Still Pay-as-You-Go

If life is reflected in the homes of people, New Hampshire farmers have had lean years of much work and little play, judging by the results of a recent survey made by the New Hampshire Extension Service of 2040 farmhouses in Merrimack County.

Greatest need is for a living room and more closet space. Since the typical house is one of eight rooms, badly in need of paint and some 50 years old, this would indicate that little time for use of a living room was available, and that keeping up with economic duress reduced closet space requirements to a minimum.

But there is a new hope today with the Federal Government casting its eye on housing improvement as a great recovery project. Many a farm family looks up, even though the survey makes the following other points:

The kitchen sink is almost sure to be piped for cold water, but only one in four houses has a bathtub.

Significant of later year improvement is the 50-50 chance that the home will have electricity and refrigeration.

If they had the money, rural home owners would spend it first on improving the interior walls and ceilings, then on outside painting.

New Hampshire's solid pay-as-you-go instinct is shown in the answer to a question as to whether or not such improvements would be made if a loan was given. Only three out of 20 would borrow.

Miscellaneous

Shirt-Changer

Appealing for photographs and stories about the old day of the Cape in order to get a history rich in detail, the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce has been bombarded by contributions from all parts of the United States.

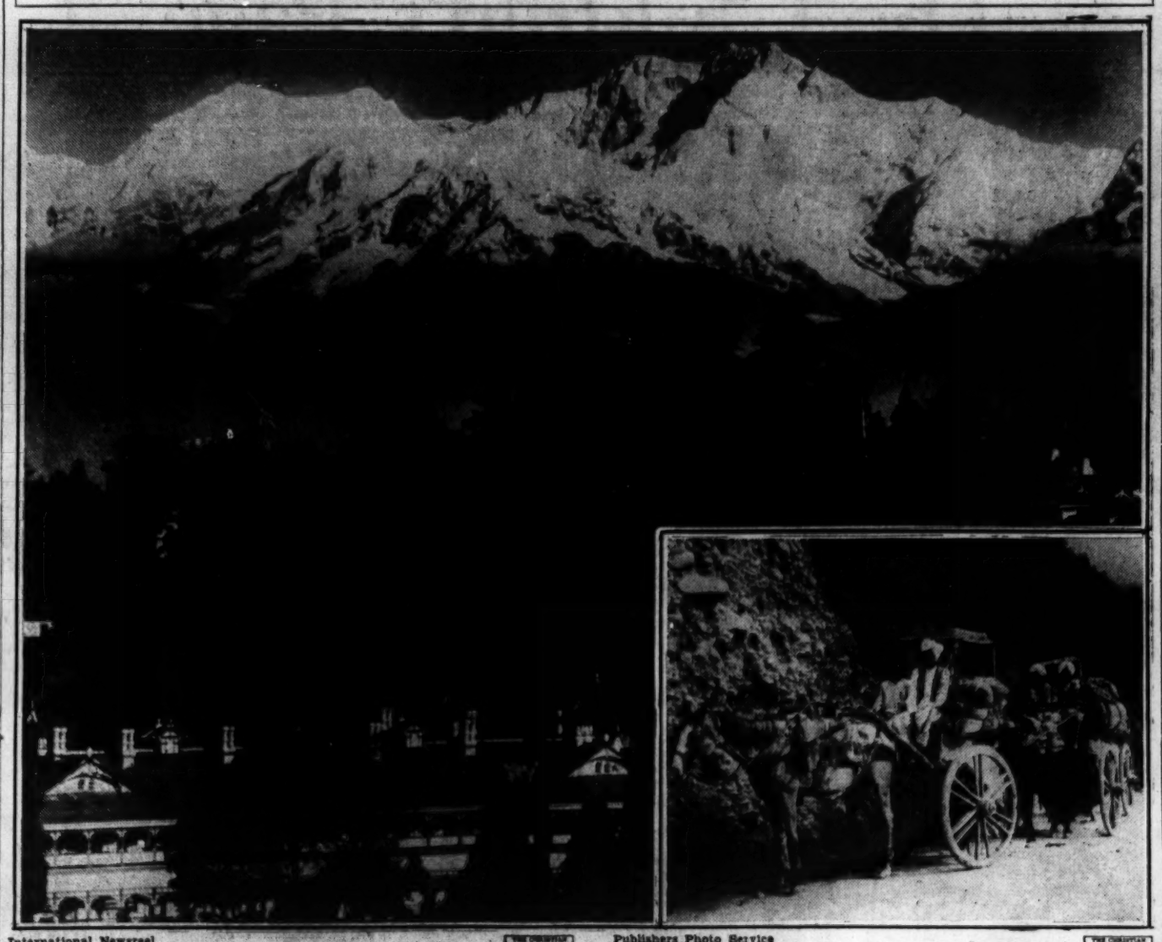
Striking among the photo collections are those of old sea captains. Comments one contestant: "These were gallant fellows. One of these old dogs had 300 shirts that he took with him on his voyage, one for every day in the year—and he changed every day!"

* * *

Time Twisters

Daylight saving is fine in the cities. The country places ignore it when possible so that they are not particularly inconvenienced. But small cities in rural areas have plenty of difficulty. Typical is Rochester, N. H., which has its pros and cons lined up in strong opposing forces. With everyone in town going on a personal choice of either daylight or standard time, much confusion ensues, and dates are made to be broken. Today saw Rochester still arguing, with factories, stores and theaters generally favoring daylight while the city departments kept on standard time.

Himalayan Peaks That Lure University Explorers



International Newsreel — Publishers Photo Service

Near Objective of Harvard Group

Left—Darjeeling, British India. Right—The "Ekke" (Native Wagon) on Mountain Road in Kashmir.

Harvard Himalayan Expedition To Make Acclimatization Tests

Dr. Ancel Keys to Lead Party in 1935; Explorers Will Base Near Famous Caravan Trail, Three and a Half Miles Above Sea

Into the high mountain country north of Kashmir, British India, the land of Kipling's "Kim," a party of Harvard University explorers soon will set forth. They purpose to study acclimatization of men and beasts at high altitudes.

From a base camp a short distance off from the famous Turkestan-Kashmir caravan routes, the highest road in the world regularly traversed by men, the group will carry on its field work. Dr. Ancel Keys, instructor in biochemical sciences at Harvard, will direct the work, with the assistance of men from two cooperating schools, the University of Cambridge and the University of Copenhagen.

Actual field work will be carried on for five months in the spring and summer of 1935, working from the camp at 17,500 feet in the Kolumpa Valley, near Leh, in the Himalayas. Observations will be made at the highest altitudes of any scientific ground expedition in history, according to Dr. Keys. Work will begin in India at sea level, and progress at 5000; 11,000; 14,500; 17,500 and 19,500 feet, covering the same stations coming down. As much as possible will be done at altitudes greater than 20,000 feet.

This is the land of the "Chini Valley" where Kim and his lama friend wandered. This road has three passes at about 18,000 feet and three other passes at more than 18,000 feet.

Lest the reader believe the Turkestan-Kashmir Road is a macadam graded thoroughfare, let it be understood that while there are places where a fairly good dirt road can be followed, the route is largely a path which deteriorates into narrow rock-hewn steps where mules become the gymnastically inclined expedition heads, picking their way from ledge to ledge.

Leaving the coniferous forests which belt the southern Himalayas the expedition will study the natives who live at altitudes between 15,000 feet and the snow line at 18,000 feet. Grazing is carried on to 17,000 feet, and the natives drive their flocks as high as the snow line. There are a few settlements at 16,500 feet, one monastery is at 16,000 feet, and a hermit lives at 18,000 feet. In the Ladak country, where the famed Kashmir wool originates, Mr. Gordon Bowles, an assistant in anthropology at Harvard, will conduct racial studies of the Ladaki people. They are almost entirely of Tibetan stock.

The only other comparable studies of high altitudes by scientific expeditions were at Cerro De Pasco, Peru, at 14,500 feet; Pike's Peak, 14,108 feet, and Mt. Rosa, Italian Alps, at 15,000 feet. Mr. N. E. Odell, British geologist, spent nine days at 23,000 feet on Mt. Everest. The highest peak ever climbed was Mt. Kamet, 25,400 feet, in British India, by an expedition three years ago under Dr. F. S. Smythe.

A number of universities and scientific foundations here and abroad are financing the expedition. The advisers to the group include: Prof. Joseph Barcroft, Cambridge, Eng.; Dr. Helmut De Terra, Yale; Prof. Lawrence J. Henderson, Harvard; Prof. August Krogh, Copenhagen, and Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, Rockefeller Institute.

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HUSBAND: On the contrary! They go to no end of trouble to see that everything is exactly how you want it, or how it suits you best. And they give you any little personal touches—like special lapels, or your own pet idea of a pocket, at no extra charge. Honestly, I'm sure it's impossible to get such value anywhere else. And I'll confess I myself never thought they'd do everything so well.
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The Children's Page

Sweet Brier Rose Bush Learns How To Grow

By **Edith Dillingham**

ONCE upon a time there lived a Sweet Brier Rose Bush close to a gray stone wall. Every once and a while she would peek over the top into the beautiful garden on the other side where all kinds of flowers grew and some cultivated roses as well.

"Oh dear," she would sigh, "how I wish I lived in that garden, with straw wrapped around my feet in the winter, and the stone wall to keep away Mr. North Wind, and extra drinks given to one in the summer, and beautiful ladies to pick one's flowers!"

She pined and grew sad, and her buds and leaves withered. Mr. Bluebird on a branch of a tree near by said, "Why mope so, little Sweet Brier Bush?"

"Oh," she said, "do tell me how I may get into yonder garden!"

"Dear me, dear me," said Mr. Bluebird. "I am sure I do not know. Ask Uncle West Wind."

Uncle West Wind

So when Uncle West Wind came blowing along she said, "Oh Uncle, can you tell me how I may get into the garden over yonder?"

"What a strange wish!" said Uncle Wind, and gently he blew the dust off her drooping leaves. "I can't blow you over because the wall is too high. Suppose you ask Auntie Rain."

So when Auntie Rain offered her a nice drink one day she said, "Oh Auntie, do you suppose I could ever get into the garden over the wall?"

"Well," said kind Auntie Rain, "I wish I could help you, poor child, but I really do not know. Why not ask Father Sun?"

Father Sun was just climbing up the eastern sky the next morning when he saw the little drooping Sweet Brier Bush. "What is the matter?" he said.

"Oh, I do so want to get into the garden next door," said she.

"Now my dear little Sweet Brier Bush," said Father Sun, "you are not doing as you should. You are moping and drooping and not doing your duty. Now you just be the nicest, sweetest Brier Bush you can, push your roots down into the earth more and suck up larger drinks of water for your withered rosebuds and leaves, then hold your head up and catch the sunbeams I send you. No one wants a drooping, pining rosebush. Grow and be happy, and give out your perfume to the passer-by, and your honey to the bees, and butterflies, and possibly—just possibly—some day you may find yourself in that garden."

A Year of Growing

The Sweet Brier Rose Bush was quite ashamed of herself when she heard these words and thanking Father Sun she immediately began to follow his advice.

A whole year went by and Mr. Bluebird, returning from the South said, "How well you look, Sweet Brier Bush! How lovely your roses are, and how sweet your perfume!"

The Rose Bush smiled, while all the little Bumblebees and Butterflies cried out, "And the honey is most delicious!"

"You know," said the Sweet Brier Bush to Mr. Bluebird, "I don't care quite so much about being in the garden as I used to. I feel happy and contented right here."

Old Father Sun heard Sweet Brier Bush and smiled a little smile to himself and went on his bright and happy way across the beautiful blue sky, while Sweet Brier Rose Bush grew and grew and grew.

One day the lady of the garden came that way and said, "Oh, look at this lovely Sweet Brier Bush! Oh, I must have that in my garden on the other side of the gray stone wall where it is sheltered from the winter's cold. It is a beautiful bush and its perfume is rare!"

So not many days later the little Rose Bush had its wish, and was carried into the garden where it went on growing and giving, giving and growing, and was entirely happy.

"Roosters!" shouted Head Gardener Drake. "Shoo! Shoo! Shoo!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Animal Town Community Garden

By **Ralph Bergengren**

THEY were finishing supper in the Mouse home, and Mr. Mouse was really eating his dessert of cheese puffs faster than a father should.

"Nobody makes a better cheese puff than you, Emmaline," said he.

"You would enjoy them more," said Mrs. Mouse, "if you ate them more slowly."

"You are right, my dear," said Mr. Mouse, gobbling another cheese puff. "You are always right. But I must nip over to Chipmunk's and borrow his Animal Town Gazette before he gets a chance to hide it. I must see if Editor Squirrel has printed the letter I wrote him."

"What did you write him about this time, William Henry?" asked Mrs. Mouse.

"You shall hear. You shall hear," said Mr. Mouse, reaching for another cheese puff and getting up from the table at the same time. "If he has printed it." And he went out so fast he forgot to put on his hat or close the door.

Mrs. Mouse had hardly washed the dishes and tidied the dining room when he was back with the Animal Town Gazette in his paw.

"Chipmunk had hid it," said Mr. Mouse. "But I found it." And without pausing to sit down Mr. Mouse began reading in his high pitched, squeaky voice:

Community Garden Suggested by Prominent Citizen

To the Editor:

Spring has come again with its bright sunshine and vernal breezes, etc., etc., and with it the seed catalogues from the Old Oak Store, stirring all hearts to buy the pretty packages and plant the seeds and have gardens. And this is well, for gardening gives us wholesome employment in the open air and beautifies our homes with roses, geraniums, etc., etc., and provides our tables with fresh cabbages, beets, etc., etc.

But, alas! there is a less admirable side to gardening, which I might call the worm i' the bud, for in growing our gardens, friends and neighbors become rivals and family is often set against family. How much better if we dug and planted and hoed all together and shoulder to shoulder in the spirit of one for everybody and everybody for him, or her, which would be the way if we had a Community Garden in which we all dug and planted and hoed together?

So hurrah, say I, for an Animal Town Community Garden! Then we should dig and plant and hoe in our separate gardens without trying to make a better garden than anybody else. Together, we should all take pride in seeing the most beautiful roses, geraniums, etc., etc., and the finest cabbages, beets, etc., etc., in the Community Garden.

Enthusiastically yours,
William Henry House.

"I am proud of you, William Henry," said Mrs. Mouse, when Mr. Mouse had finished reading. "But do you think they ever would do it?"

"Why not?" said Mr. Mouse.

And indeed, after all etc., etc., as Mr. Mouse might have said—Why not? All over Animal Town the next day, after everybody had read the Gazette, animal people were asking themselves and each other that same question. Why not?

"I had never thought of it in just that way before," said Mayor John Bear to Mrs. Bear, "but *Mouse is right*. He puts his paw on it. We garden in a spirit of unseemly rivalry—my asparagus to beat Raccoon's asparagus and Mrs. Raccoon's tea roses to beat your tea roses I shall bring the matter up at the Tuesday meeting of the Board of Selectanimals. I shall suggest calling a Town Meeting, at which I will read Mouse's letter—"

"Everybody will have read it already," said Mrs. Bear.

"I shall read it again," said Mayor Bear. "I shall make an eloquent speech. I shall nominate Henry Drake for head community gardener."

"Why Henry Drake?" asked Mrs. Bear.

"Why not?" said Mr. Bear. "I shall nominate Henry Drake, for one thing, because he has no family and could give all his time to the garden. And, for another, because it would make him feel more at home in Animal Town and more like one of us. He's rather a lonely chap, is Drake, and he tells me that where he came from the animals are quite different. There's a cow, for example, and a pig—very queer animals as he has described them to me. He says he traveled a long time before he came to Animal Town, and of course you remember how we hardly knew what to make of him."

"We didn't know whether he was an animal or a bird," said Mrs. Bear. "What with those funny wings he has that he doesn't fly with. And we don't yet."

At the Town Meeting

Mr. Drake had come from Beyond the Woods, a country that was known to be there but was left blank on the maps in the Animal Town geography books because it had not yet been explored. But after he had settled down and they had got used to his odd appearance, everybody in Animal Town liked Henry Drake. And there was no doubt at all, as Mayor Bear pointed out at the Town Meeting, that Henry Drake knew more about gardening than anybody else in town.

Mr. Mouse also made a speech although only those nearest the platform could hear him, and said that last summer nobody else in town had had such fine cabbages and beets and so forth and so forth and such beautiful roses and geraniums and so forth and so forth as Henry Drake.

And then everybody cheered for Head Gardener Drake, and Mr. Drake made a speech in which he said he was deeply touched and would do his best to deserve such an honor and sat down smiling and wiping his eyes with the tip of his wing.

As things turned out, it was fortunate they had appointed Mr. Drake, for, although of course nobody in Animal Town knew it, two queer creatures from Beyond the Woods had strayed from home, and got lost, and kept going, and were coming nearer and nearer Animal Town.

Now and then these queer creatures stopped and scratched up the ground.

"What I'd like to see," said one of them, "is a real garden."

"So would I," said the other. "That would be something worth while scratching up."

"With seeds planted in the ground," said one.

"And vegetables just coming up," said the other.

And then one day they walked into Animal Town.

Now by this time the Animal Town Community Garden was pretty well along, but there is always plenty to do in a garden even when it is. John Owl, the poet, was looking on and making up a poem in his head, and saying to himself,

A seed is such a little thing
When planted in the ground in spring,
You'd hardly think that it was able
To grow into a vegetable.

Mayor John Bear was hoeing the onion bed, and Mrs. John Bear was showing daughter Dorothy, who had been allowed a real boy suit to garden in, the best way to plant late string beans. All the Mayor Bear family were gardening, for it was their day to work in the Community Garden, Mayor John humming contentedly as he hoed onions, and son Theodore whistling a merry tune as he planted potatoes.

Head Gardener Drake was here, there, and everywhere, raking here, hoeing there, watering somewhere else, sending Mrs. Felix Fox to the Old Oak Store for another bag of fertilizer, sending Mr. Mouse, with Willie riding in the cart, for another bag of canary bird seed because the canary birds didn't seem to be coming up, advising Bill Rabbit about his chickweed patch, petting a young turnip in one place and encouraging a young cabbage in another.

It was Policeman Crow, sitting on a roof where he could overlook the Garden and fly down to straighten things out if the gardeners got too much in each other's way, who first saw the queer creatures from Beyond the Woods. When he saw them they had just seen the Animal Town Community Garden and were hurrying there as fast as their legs could carry them.

"Roosters!" shouted Head Gardener Drake. "Shoo! Shoo! Shoo!"

When he shouted that, and ran toward them with his rake, the queer creatures just turned and looked at him, and then they ran out of the Animal Town Community Garden as fast as they had run in.

"It's a good thing I knew what to do about roosters," said Head Gardener Drake to the Bears as they parted that afternoon at the gateway to Mayor Bear's home.

"But aren't you afraid they may come back after dark, Mr. Drake?" asked Mrs. Bear.

"Not those roosters," said Mr. Drake, expanding his chest a little. "Not after the way I shooed 'em off."

Old-Man-John's Pocket

I watch in front most every day,
Till "Old-Man-John" comes by this way;
And then I wait beside the walk
To see if he will stop to talk.

He tells me why the sun is hot,
And then, in winter, why it's not,
And all about the stars and moon,
And why at twelve folks say it's noon.

I guess he knows a lot of things;
But best of all he always brings,
In his pocket all cupped up,
A white and brown wee tiny pup!

The first I see is a little nose,
And on each side some little toes,
And soon above the flap there peeps
Two blinking eyes, so soft and deep.

Once from the pocket's bottom stole
A tiny tail out through a hole,
It looked so cute, I laughed; and then,
The puppy ducked and hid again.

I'd trade my fastest, newest boat,
To get a nice old ragged coat—
I'd like to trade this very minute—
If the coat had a puppy in it!

DELLA WEST DECKER

The Song of the Books

By **The Piper**

More About Animals: Margery Bianco. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

MARGERY BIANCO says that the only excuse she has for writing this kind of a book is that she likes animals! Whether you have any pets or not, by the time you finish reading *More About Animals* you will probably want to have some little creature of your own to care for, because it's fun, and because it's precious to receive an animal's affection.

There are so many to choose from! Dogs and cats and horses and rabbits, about which Mrs. Bianco tells us many interesting things, make nice pets, but she shows us that it is also quite possible to make friends with woodchucks and entertain a family of skunks at summer breakfasts! Even butterflies will respond to attention, and a hedgehog does, in time, make a very companionable person about the house.

Have you ever heard of a rabbit that loved to do housework? A dog adopting a family of people? A cat who watched for the mailman? And another who liked dogs so much that she would go up to them and wash their faces with her little pink tongue? These are just a few of the delightful tales Mrs. Bianco tells—and all true, all about animals she has known and watched!

Do you want to know her secret, for she has one? She believes in letting all animals live their happy natural lives undisturbed. And she loves them—for whatever the little creature may be, she has found it will always respond in some way or other to gentleness and consideration.

Helen Torrey, the illustrator, knows and loves animals, too; her pictures of them in black and white are soft, and lifelike, and appealing.

Kees and Kleintje: Marian King. Illustrated by Elizabeth Enright. Albert Whitman & Co., Chicago. $2.

Next best to visiting Holland and seeing how Dutch boys live might be to read about Kees. This is a story book with many pictures, words and drawings telling of the further adventures of Kees and his little white duck, Kleintje. Perhaps some of you have already read the first book about Kees.

Kees's life, as much as we are told of it, is a jolly one. In the winter there is ice boating on the canal and in the spring the making of gardens—with especial attention to the tulips which will be entered in the May flower show. A duck hardly seems the best kind of helper in the garden, but Kleintje is a very knowing duck, and when Kees rakes and prepares the earth, she pokes her yellow bill around after him, clearing away sticks and twigs.

With Kees, you may make a trip to the shoemaker and watch wooden shoes being made; with him, you may journey to the great cheese market at Alkmaar where shiny red cheeses are piled up waiting to be sold; and, at last, you may go with Kees and Kleintje and the tulips to the flower show!

It is a happy story, told in a simple, direct, informative way; the many brightly colored drawings are gay and humorous.

Over the Garden Wall: Eleanor Farjeon. Illustrated. F. A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

Over the garden wall,
Where unseen children play,
Somebody threw a ball
One fine summer day.
A pretty ball with bands
Of gold, and stars of blue;
I turned it in my hands
And wondered, then I threw
Over the garden wall
Again the treasure round—
And somebody caught the ball
With a laughing sound.

Over the garden wall we go in the good company of Eleanor Farjeon, and on its other side find verses about almost any sort of thing you can think of that is outdoors or indoors, in the nursery or a walled garden.

The verses are about children, of course, and the things they do and say and see and pretend throughout the year. They are merry, sometimes mischievous, and, because of their singing quality, easily remembered.

The nursery bookshelf without a book of poems is a nursery bookshelf with a big gap in it; *Over the Garden Wall* will nicely fill the gap.

An International Alphabet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

S for Switzerland

The next country in our International Alphabet is Switzerland. On each side of Heidi, a girl of Switzerland, you will see pictures which will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. A famous castle where a great reformer was once imprisoned.
2. A little flower that grows on the Alps.
3. Thousands of people from other countries enjoy winter sports in the Alps.
4. One of the great peaks of the Alps. The name begins with an M.
5. One of a breed of noble dogs who will always be remembered in connection with the Swiss mountains.
6. The most famous building in Geneva.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle (Russia) published May 14:

1. Windmill. 2. Accordion. 3. Oil well. 4. Cathedral domes. 5. Tractor. 6. Reindeer.

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The Home Forum

"His Father Knew Sir Walter"

WHENEVER any question of scholarship arose, my father would say: "I will ask Mr. Todd about that."

If strangers were present, the explanatory rider would be added: "You see, Mr. Todd's father knew Sir Walter."

That alone, it seemed, was sufficient to insure Mr. Todd's wisdom. When it was further explained that Mr. Todd owned a complete collection of first edition Scotts, our neighbor's reputation was established beyond all doubt.

In those days, the word "neighbor" was used in its most gracious sense in our part of the Scottish Border country. Few men, I fancy, have been more closely united than were Mr. Todd and my father. Yet fifteen miles of hilly moorland lay between their homes, which made visiting a rare treat.

One visit, in particular, stands out in memory. A letter came from Mr. Todd. My father read it out to us at breakfast time:

Dear Mr. Armstrong,
It will give me great pleasure if you and your daughter will take tea with me on Tuesday next. If the weather is propitious and you wish to walk out Michael will drive you back in the machine. He has to take a pig to town.
Trusting to see you at 3.30 o'clock,
Yours sincerely,
James Todd.

The "machine" was a two-wheeled gig, in which the pig's presence might prove somewhat obtrusive. It would, however, have taken more than a pig to check our enthusiasm over such an invitation.

* * *

Mr. Todd's house lay beyond Talla Waterhead. To reach it we went by way of Little Annan Water, Ericstane and Gameshope Loch. The long, stiff hike never seemed tedious; for traditions of Covenanting days peopled every mile of the way.

Here, by Annan Water, for instance, Effie Maxwell used to keep her midnight trysts, with information as to the movements of "Claverse'" men. On Ericstane loaning, George Hepburn met Graham of Claverhouse himself and defied him face to face. Border stories and Border songs hummed through the heather with the wild bees.

We rested for an hour to eat our lunch, and tried for a fish or two in Gameshope Loch. But the trout were no more interested in us than we were in them. The purple of the heather was so deep, the hum of the bee so soft, the cry of the peewit so piercingly sweet. These things were enough. Also: "We must not be late for Mr. Todd. He likes to take his tea early."

So it was exactly half-past three when we climbed the red steps of the gray stone house, which faced foursquare to the winds of Talla Waterhead. We raised the shining brass knocker and Janet, a prim, elderly maid opened the door. Mr. Todd received us in the dining room. He was small and bent, with a long lantern-jawed face that seemed as if it should have belonged to a bigger man. His eyes were little and bright. When they peered at you from under shaggy brows, you thought of some furry woodland creature peeping through undergrowth. I never heard Mr. Todd grumble. I never heard him say an unkind word about any man. He lived in a perpetual glow of contentment, like a room that is warmed by a well-fed fire.

The table was already set for tea and almost his first words were: "You'll be needing your teas. I'll bid Janet infuse."

But Janet had already infused. She appeared at once with a silver teapot in one hand and an enormous plate of puffy white scones in the other. Mr. Todd beamed.

"Now will you sit down on your chairs," he said, "and we'll try a cup of Janet's tea."

Everything on the table, it seemed, was Janet's—

"Will you try one of Janet's scones? Now, you must taste Janet's shortbread. How do you find Janet's apple jelly, Mr. Armstrong?"

Aye, Janet was no ordinary factotum, we were well aware of that!

* * *

We did ample justice to the meal. But, for once in a way, even Janet's shortbread took a secondary place to the moment for which I waited breathlessly. At last this came. With silver teapot poised to pour second cups of tea, Mr. Todd remarked: "Janet shines this teapot up well. She's proud to do it. My mother once poured tea for Sir Walter Scott from it."

The subject of Sir Walter was always introduced in some new way each time we visited Mr. Todd. One waited, thrilled, to hear how it would enter the conversation.

"Ah, that reminds me, Mr. Todd," my father broke in, "there is a point I want you to clear up. It is about this new edition Johnson has just brought out. On page nine of *Old Mortality* there appears the word—"

Mr. Todd leaned forward, his lips parted, his bright little eyes glittering. The teapot was still poised, forgotten, above the cups. At the first perceptible pause in my father's long exposition of his difficulty, Mr. Todd plunged headlong into discussion, explaining, expounding, giving chapter and verse from *Old Mortality* which, like all Sir Walter's books, he apparently knew by heart. He talked on. My father responded. Mr. Todd came back again with clearer proof of his point. Gradually the angle of the teapot became more and more perilous till, with a final emphatic tilt, Mr. Todd sent a long stream of hot tea onto the tablecloth.

"Hoch! What'll Janet say!" he exclaimed and, turning to me with an air of comical dismay, "I'll be gettin' skelpit like a wean!"

Having eaten all we could hold, we asked a blessing and rose from the table.

"Will we go up to the library?" Mr. Todd suggested. "Then we'll see for ourselves that this Johnson is in error."

* * *

As soon as the library door closed behind us, the two gentlemen turned to the bookshelves and forgot all about me. I sat down in a big armchair and gave myself up to enjoyment of the room. It was long and low with two black beams in the ceiling. The walls were, of course, solidly lined with books. Many of these, I believe, were valuable. But the only section that interested me was that before which my father stood with a rapt expression. Between his hands was a first edition of *Old Mortality*. If this had been written with a diamond point upon a plate of jade, he could not have held it with more reverent care.

A writing desk stood in the embrasure of one window. In the other, on a pedestal, was a bust of Sir Walter Scott. The face of this was turned away from the room and looked out toward the hills. If I had not already loved Mr. Todd for a hundred other reasons, I would have loved him for setting that bust in such a way.

Impulsively I voiced my appreciation to my host. He smiled. "Yes," he said, "I'm thinking Sir Walter would enjoy this view of the eternal hills. Did I ever tell you how my father first met him?"

I had heard the story at least six times, but I could have listened to it sixty times, for I always found something fresh in it.

"They were living in Charlotte Street, Edinburgh," Mr. Todd began. "My father was studying for the ministry. He would sit up late, after the family had gone to bed, so as to feel the good of the quiet house. One night, when he had finished his studying and was about to retire, he drew aside the window curtain to take a view of the Castle Rock by moonlight. As he did so, he noticed a light in a window across the street. The curtains there were slightly parted. My father could see a hand moving steadily, like this—"

Mr. Todd moved his right hand to and fro with the motion of one who writes.

* * *

"My father wondered," he continued, "who could be writing so hard and so late. His interest grew as, night after night, he noticed the same thing,—just a hand, moving, you know, nothing more. Then, one night, while he watched, the hand stopped writing; was lifted to the curtain; drew it aside. My father saw a man standing at the window, looking out, as he was looking, at the Castle Rock. He did not know it then, but that man was Walter Scott, the novelist. Very soon after that they met by a strange chance. Sir Walter dropped a parcel in the gutter just outside his house. My father picked it up. Fortunately the address was written on it. He rang the doorbell and handed the parcel to the servant. Sir Walter, who was a courteous man, called to thank my father. They compared notes and found that each had watched the other every night, wondering what work was being done. In this way my father's habit of industrious study was rewarded by friendship with the great Sir Walter Scott."

Mr. Todd always ended his story with this little moral. No doubt, he considered it suitable for my still tender years.

His voice faded out into the silence of the library, where already twilight shadows were gathering from the hills.

The story had been as real and as moving as it always was. Told without embellishment, but in the ringing tones of truth, it came as his psalm of life from the lips of our dear old friend.

At that minute Janet put her head around the door:

"Will ye be getting happit in yer coats?" she suggested. "The pig's waiting on ye in the machine."

Twilight shadows produce curious illusions of movement on carven features. As I glanced at the bust in the window, it seemed to me that Sir Walter smiled.

J. S. G.

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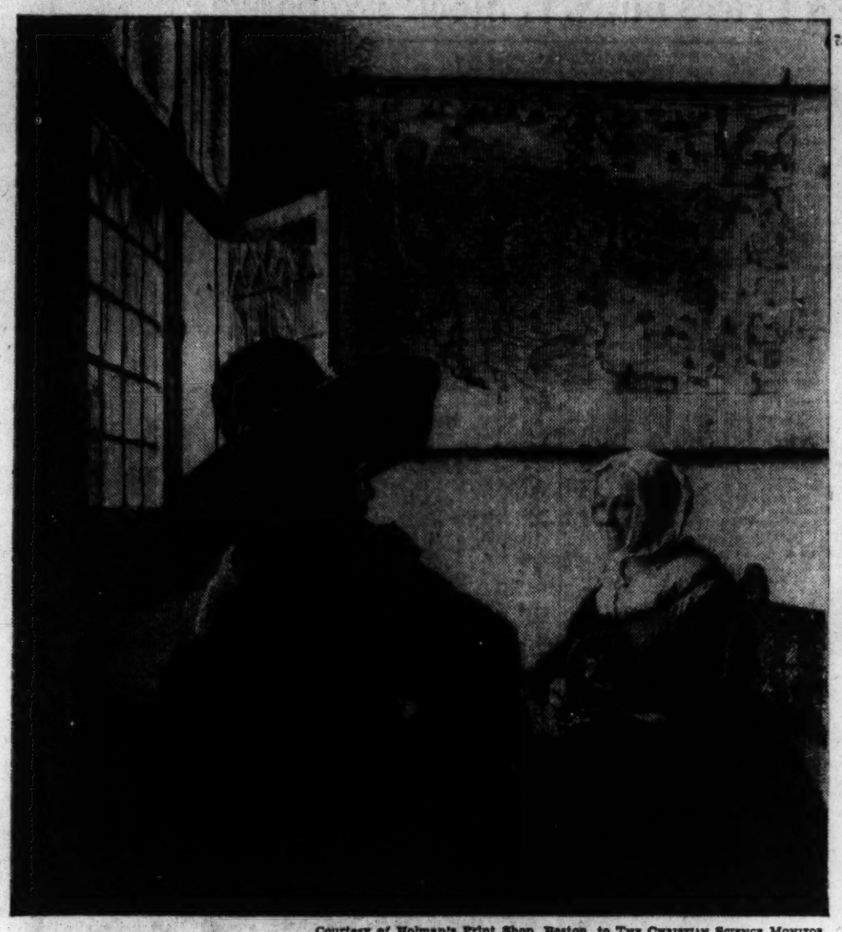

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The Soldier and the Laughing Girl: From a Painting by Jan Vermeer of Delft

READERS of The Home Forum Page will remember, perhaps, the recent reproduction of a seventeenth century Blaue map (April 21, 1934). In the accompanying article, it was noted that Jan Vermeer, prominent Dutch painter, had used the map in question as the background for "The Soldier and the Laughing Girl." This is only a slight indication of the influence which the art of map-making had on the period; those gorgeously decorated productions were not intended merely as geographical aids, but were equally valued for their artistic merit.

"The Soldier and the Laughing Girl," now in the Frick Collection, New York City, is a portrait study, revealing that delightfully intimate quality typical of Vermeer's work. A leader of the Dutch School of "petits maitres" of the seventeenth century, one of Vermeer's outstanding qualities is his simplicity of treatment. His portraits often depict only half figures performing everyday household tasks, yet there is a vitality and quiet liveliness about these studies rather to be felt than seen. This is often due to the manner of lighting his figures with a peculiar "white light." We can feel the sun coming through the window at the left, yet there are no violent shadows, no obviously sun-splashed corners.

Despite his prominence, Vermeer left approximately only forty paintings. His delicate treatment of detail and lively intimacy mark him as a leader not only of the Delft school, but among genre painters in general.

Moonlight

The narrow trail that led around the lake was barely visible, so thickly had the tall grasses grown alongside since the early spring rains. Another month or so, and the passing of many feet would have worn it smooth and hard; but so dim was it tonight that, had it not been for the moon's friendly aid, we would have found it difficult to make our way close beside the reedbrake. The trail left the lakeside abruptly, winding in and out among the white-barked birches.

One or two of the summer cottages were already occupied; their lights, seen occasionally through the trees, glimmered with a firefly's irregularity. From one of them, a radio, playing softly, sent forth some lovely strain. We drew nearer; then paused. "Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata," I whispered.

"Have you ever paused to think," queried my companion, after a moment of silence, "how much of the world's great music and poetry has been written about moonlight?" Music and moonlight seem almost inseparable. There are the words Lorenzo speaks to Jessica—

'How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.'

"Yes," I agreed quietly, "and I never see the moon rise at the end of the lake without recalling these lines from Hiawatha—

'At the door on summer evenings
Sat the little Hiawatha;
Heard the whisperings of the pine-trees,
Heard the lapping of the waters. . . .
Saw the moon rise from the water,
Rippling, rounding from the water,
Saw the flecks and shadows on it!'"

"A moonlight anthology would be lovely. Just think of the poems one can name offhand which contain some exquisite reference to the moon—Shelley's *The Cloud;* Tennyson's *Lyrics* from *Maud* and *The Princess;* Alfred Noyes' *The Highwayman.* I have noticed that the poets are all partial to a full moon."

"Not all of them," I answered quickly. "The loveliest lines I know were written about a quarter-moon, or a new one."

"I challenge"! responded my companion eagerly. "Repeat them—and, if they are lovelier than some of my favorites, I will make you co-author of my moonlight anthology. What are they?"

"From Rossetti's *The Blessed Damozel*—"

"You have won already! I recall them—

'The sun was gone now; the curled moon
Was like a little feather
Fluttering far down the gulf—'"

C. C.

Indeed the Stage Will Educate

You never know just where the Stage is going to lead you in your search for an education; only one thing you may be sure of, it will not keep you very long to any one straight road, but will branch off in this direction or in that, taking up some side issue, as it seems, like this matter of furniture, and lo, you presently find it is becoming a most important and interesting subject, well worth careful study. You come to believe you could recognize the workmanship of the great cabinet-makers at sight. You learn to shrink from misapplied ornament, you learn what gave rise to the "veneering reign-of-terror," you bow at the name of Chippendale, and are filled with wonder by the cinque-cento extravagance of beauty. You find yourself tracing the rise and fall of dynasties through the chaste beauty or the over-ornamentation of their cabinet work. If all that Sir Henry Irving knows on this subject could be crowded into a single volume, the book would have at least one fault—'twould be of most unwieldly size.

Then holding you by the hand the Stage may next lead you through the green and bosky places that the poets loved, and, having had your eyes opened to natural beauties, lo! you go down another lane, and you are learning about costumes, and suddenly you discover that "sumptuary laws" once existed, confining the use of furs, velvets, laces, etc., to the nobility. Fine woolens and linens, and gold and silver ornaments being also reserved for the privileged orders. That the extravagant young maids and beaux of the lower class who indulged in yellow starched-ruff, furred mantle, or silver chain were made to pay a cruel price for their folly in aping their betters. So it was well for me to make a note of the date of the "sumptuary law," that I might not some day outrageously overdress a character.

It is a delightful study, that of costume—to learn how to drape the toga, how to hang the peplum; to understand the meaning of a bit of ribbon in the hair, whether as arranged in the three-banded fillet of the Grecian girl or as the snood of the Scottish lassie; to know enough of the cestus and the law governing its wearing, not to humiliate yourself in adopting it on improper occasions; to have at least a bowing acquaintance with all foot-gear, from sandals down to an Oxford tie; to be able to scatter your puffed, slashed, or hanging sleeves over the centuries, with their correct accompanying, small-close, large-round, or square-upstanding ruffs; why the mere detail of girdles and hanging pouches, from distant queens down to "Faust's" Gretchen, was a joy in itself.

Then a girl who played pages, and other young boys, was naturally anxious to know all about doublets, trunks, and hose, as well as Scottish "philibeg and sporran." And wigs? I used to wonder if anyone could ever learn all about wigs—and I'm wondering yet.

But as one studies the coming and going of past fashions in garments, it is amusing to note their influence upon the cabinet-makers, as it is expressed in the changing shape of their chairs. For instance: when panniers developed into farthingale and monstrous hoop, chairs, high and narrow, widened, lowered their arms—dropped them entirely, making indeed a fair start toward our own great easy-chair of today. . . .

Therefore, while a regular school-education is a thing to be thankful for, the actress who has been denied it need not despair. If she be willing to work, the Stage will educate her—nor will it curtly turn her away at the end of a few years, telling her her "term" is ended. I clung tightly to its hand for many a year, and was taken a little way through music's halls, loitered for a time before the easel, and even made a little rush at a foreign language to help me to the proper pronunciation of names upon the stage; and no man, no woman all that time rose up to call me ignorant. So I give all thanks and all honor to the profession that not only fed and clothed me, but educated me too!—CLARA MORRIS, in "Life on the Stage, My Personal Experiences and Recollections."

Which?

Slowly,
Over the mountains, piercing the haze,
The moonlight breaks
Through the green pine trees.

Its light shines
On a maiden fair,
Under a flowering plum.

Oh, who can say which
The most lovely is,
The maiden, the moon,
Or the flowering plum?

—HSI P'EI LAN, in "The Hundred Names." Translated from the Chinese by HENRY S. HART. (Berkeley: University of California Press.)

Freshness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATURE never tires of displaying fresh beauty in both form and color. And little children manifest the attractive features of freshness and fairness.

An ardent and sympathetic admirer of this gladsome quality was the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who in her work "Miscellaneous Writings" has written (p. 330), "With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being."

Athirst for freshness, men seek to find it in change. If, however, change is confined to material environment or personal associations, lasting benefit does not result, and difficulties may appear instead of release from staleness. This is because freshness is fundamentally spiritual and must be the result of spiritualization of thought, according to the teachings of Christian Science.

Man-made theories cannot be said to be spiritual, for they are evolved from materiality. Observance of such man-made laws, as conventionality and conservatism, produces staleness, often resulting in sordidness which the best in human nature naturally abhors. Fatigue, depletion, weakness, listlessness are the effects of adhering to so-called laws which would claim to regulate health and activity. These laws have no divine authority, though human sense fain would have us so believe. On the contrary, Christian Science refutes them, and the proof of the correctness and desirability of the refutation is found in the healing of the ill-effects mentioned. Christian Science healing, because it is a spiritualizing factor in human consciousness, promotes and results in the spiritualization which is the procurator of supernal freshness.

We learn in Christian Science that God is infinite; that intelligence, goodness, and power have their origin in and emanate from Him. We can approach and understand God only through spiritualization of our thought, for according to Scripture teaching, God is Spirit. This infinite deific intelligence, power, and goodness is forever expressed in the spiritual universe, which, as we discover it through Christian Science, is to us a new world of light and love.

As stated in the first chapter of Genesis, man is the image and likeness of God. Thus, as the expression and reflection of God, the infinite power, intelligence, and wisdom which creates and maintains the universe, man cannot lose his vitality, which is ever appearing and developing in perpetual freshness.

Christian Science reveals that this spiritual state is natural and real, and that it may be recognized and brought out in human experience here and now. Referring to the possibility of demonstrating this glorious truth, Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246), "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."

It should be clearly understood that, according to Christian Science, mortals in need of freshness are neither God's image and likeness, nor real. According to this Science, mortal existence is of the deep sleep which fell upon Adam, the dream of unreality from which Paul admonishes us to awake. "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead," he says, "and Christ shall give thee light."

It is evident that freshness of thought and activity is the result of spiritualization of thought. To human comprehension spirituality always comes as freshness, and the spiritual ideas thus comprehended can be assimilated and demonstrated only through spirituality. It is also apparent that if we are to maintain freshness, spiritualization must be a continuous process.

Through spiritual sense, which cognizes only the real, comes the spiritualization of thought which, in the same process, ejects man-made theories from human consciousness. Demonstrating spirituality is the result of daily, hourly watching, refuting the false material laws regarding age, health, and activity. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science met these so-called laws; and in Science and Health she elucidates the method by which age, that subtle conspirator against freshness, is refuted and vanquished. Christian Science shows how the physical effects superinduced by material laws which would efface freshness, may be denied and destroyed. Thus the way is clearly designated and mapped out for us; and for our own inspiration and encouragement we can understandingly contemplate the long vitality and endurance of the ancient Bible worthies. Of Moses we read that he was "an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

Spiritualization is the result of hope, faith, understanding, and demonstration. Spiritual ideas can be cognized only by understanding their source and nature; and spiritual understanding is evolved from continuous enlightened hope and steadfast faith. The spiritual ideas which define our true nature, in God's likeness, must be comprehended and cultivated; must be allowed to develop in human consciousness. As their reality, activity, and beauty confirm our conviction, through our enlightened faith and spiritual understanding we shall bring out in our experience the supernal freshness of immortal being.

In Science and Health (p. 246) we read: "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal. Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

פרישקיים

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

די נאשור וועלט קיין מאל נים מויעד ארויסווייזנדיג פרישע שיינהייט, אי אין געשאפן, אין אי אין קאליר. אין קליינע קינדער דריקען אויס די צוציהונג־דע מעלות פון פרישקיים אין אונפארמיי־ליקייט.

א שארפ בעטראכטונג פון סיסטעמאטישע פערשיידענקייט פון דינער פרעהליכער אוי־נפשאפט איז בעווען די עכטקייט־קריטעריאן פון קריסטשטן סיענס. מערי בייקער עדדי, וואס האט אזוי אנגעשריי־בען אין איהר בוך „פערשידענע שריפטשריי־בונגען" (זייט 330), „מיר יודען ניימן ראהר, אז דער טכערע פרויזן, היילינגערע צויבלען, א רויזנערען פרישען, אין א געשליכערען פרישען, בעדאפס בעפרישטן דעם גע־שמאקען געריכט פון קוסטשטענץ."

די מעשהוים, אויסער דאשטיג נאך פרישקיים, זוכט עס שטענדיג, אין האפס עס צו גלעזינען אין דער פערגעדרליכקיים. וועג, אבער, די פערגעדרליכקיים איז בע־שרעקט פון דער מאכטיגליכער ארומרינ־לונג, אין דורך פערוועלטיגט פערבינדונגען, קען קיין דוירהאפטיגע גומעס נים ארויסקומען, אין אנשפאנ פון א בע־פריואונג פון לאנגוויליגקייט, קען זיך בעווייזען גרויסע שווערניסיטען. דאס איז נאר דעריאר וואס פרישקיים איז הויפ־זקליך א גיסטיגע מעלה, און פון קוסטן אלס א רעזולטאפ פון די יקניגע גע־דאנקען וועלכע זיינען גיסטיג. לויט די לעהרעס פון קריסטשטן סיענס.

די מחערויס וועלכע וואשמען פון מענ־שען קענען נים וועהרען אנגענומען אלס גיסטיג, ווייל זיי קומען ארויס פון די מאטעריעלע דעכער. אין די וועלט הויפען אפ די יקניגע פון זיי וועלכע זיינען צו־גיזעשטעלט צוועהרען פון מענשען, אזוי ווי קאנווענציאנאליטעט אין קאנזערוואי־טיזם, שפירען גרויס לאנגוויליגקייט, און זיהר אפטען זיינען אראפ צו א גרעניההויס, וואס נאכע נאטירליך מרעי־מעלס אויף דעם מענשען וועלכער בעזיצט א העכערע נאטור. די יקניגע מענשען וועל־כע פערלאנגן זיך אויף די זאנדערנאטע־רע פערגיכן מיט א גרויסן מענגע פון קיים, אויסלעזונג, און שוואכקייט. און בליבן אהן פערגיכן, דאך דוירע נעזונע וואהנטען וועלכן רעגולירן דעם מענשען־גענוס און מחשבענקיים. דוירע נעזונע בעזיצען נים קיין שום געשליכע מאכט, אבוואהל די מענשליכע הוישים וואלטען וועלכן אונטערווירפן אז זיי פערשטאנן מאקי זיי אזא מאכט, אדרבה, קריסטשטן סיענס וויזען אן אויף זייער פאלשקיים, אין בעזיצונ וויי וויינשענסווערטקייט פון אזא צו וויסטן דיזען מאקט, וויייל דורך אזא קענטעס קענען מיר אויסהויליגן די יע־ניגע שפהליגען וואס מיר דארפען דא יקנס דערמאנט. די היוילינגס־קראפט פון קריסט־שען סיענס עמפיריקעלס און פראקטיזיס אונטערשטיצט דורך ווישענשאפטליכע פאקטען איז א גענויגע פערגליכונג, וואס שאפט א געזונדע פרישקיים, וויייל דוירך היוילינגס־קראפט איז א גיסטיגער אפעקאר אין דער מענשהיים, אונטער דאשטיגע נאך פרישקיים, זוכט עס שטענדיג, און האפט עס צו גלעזינען אין דער פערגעדרליכקיים. וועג, אבער, די פערגעדרליכקיים איז בע־שרעקט פון דער מאכטיגליכער ארומרינ־לונג, אין דורך פערוועלטיגט פערבינדונגען, קען קיין דוירהאפטיגע גומעס נים ארויסקומען, אין אנשפאנ פון א בע־פריואונג פון לאנגוויליגקייט, קען זיך בעווייזען גרויסע שווערניסיטען. דאס איז נאר דעריאר וואס פרישקיים איז הויפ־זקליך א גיסטיגע מעלה, און פון קומען אלס א רעזולטאפ פון די יקניגע גע־דאנקען וועלכע זיינען גיסטיג. לויט די לעהרעס פון קריסטשטן סיענס.

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די מעשהוים, אויסער דאשטיג נאך פרישקיים, זוכט עס שטענדיג, און האפט עס צו גלעזינען אין דער פערגעדרליכקיים. וועג, אבער, די פערגעדרליכקיים איז בע־שרעקט פון דער מאכטיגליכער ארומרינ־לונג, אין דורך פערוועלטיגט פערבינדונגען, קען קיין דוירהאפטיגע גומעס נים ארויסקומען, אין אנשפאנ פון א בע־פריואונג פון לאנגוויליגקייט, קען זיך בעווייזען גרויסע שווערניסיטען. דאס איז נאר דעריאר וואס פרישקיים איז הויפ־זקליך א גיסטיגע מעלה, און פון קומען אלס א רעזולטאפ פון די יקניגע גע־דאנקען וועלכע זיינען גיסטיג. לויט די לעהרעס פון קריסטשטן סיענס.

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טען לערנט אונז אין קריסטשטן סיענס אז נאך איז אונזערע נאטורליך אז אויסלעזונג, און האפט עס שטענדיג, און דער פערגעדרליכקיים. וועג, אבער, די פערגעדרליכקיים איז בע־שרעקט פון דער מאכטיגליכער ארומרינ־לונג, אין דורך פערוועלטיגט פערבינדונגען, קען קיין דוירהאפטיגע גומעס נים ארויסקומען, אין אנשפאנ פון א בע־פריואונג פון לאנגוויליגקייט, קען זיך בעווייזען גרויסע שווערניסיטען. דאס איז נאר דעריאר וואס פרישקיים איז הויפ־זקליך א גיסטיגע מעלה, און פון קומען אלס א רעזולטאפ פון די יקניגע גע־דאנקען וועלכע זיינען גיסטיג. לויט די לעהרעס פון קריסטשטן סיענס.

די מחערויס וועלכע וואשמען פון מענ־שען קענען נים וועהרען אנגענומען אלס גיסטיג, ווייל זיי קומען ארויס פון די מאטעריעלע דעכער. אין די וועלט הויפען אפ די יקניגע פון זיי וועלכע זיינען צו־גיזעשטעלט צוועהרען פון מענשען, אזוי ווי קאנווענציאנאליטעט אין קאנזערוואי־טיזם, שפירען גרויס לאנגוויליגקייט, און זיהר אפטען זיינען אראפ צו א גרעניההויס, וואס נאכע נאטירליך מרעי־מעלס אויף דעם מענשען וועלכער בעזיצט א העכערע נאטור. די יקניגע מענשען וועל־כע פערלאנגן זיך אויף די זאנדערנאטע־רע פערגיכן מיט א גרויסן מענגע פון קיים, אויסלעזונג, און שוואכקייט. און בליבן אהן פערגיכן, דאך דוירע נעזונע וואהנטען וועלכן רעגולירן דעם מענשען־גענוס און מחשבענקיים. דוירע נעזונע בעזיצען נים קיין שום געשליכע מאכט, אבוואהל די מענשליכע הוישים וואלטען וועלכן אונטערווירפן אז זיי פערשטאנן מאקי זיי אזא מאכט, אדרבה, קריסטשטן סיענס וויזען אן אויף זייער פאלשקיים, אין בעזיצונ וויי וויינשענסווערטקייט פון אזא צו וויסטן דיזען מאקט, וויייל דורך אזא קענטעס קענען מיר אויסהויליגן די יע־ניגע שפהליגען וואס מיר דארפען דא יקנס דערמאנט. די היוילינגס־קראפט פון קריסט־שען סיענס עמפיריקעלס און פראקטיזיס אונטערשטיצט דורך ווישענשאפטליכע פאקטען איז א גענויגע פערגליכונג, וואס שאפט א געזונדע פרישקיים, וויייל דוירך היוילינגס־קראפט איז א גיסטיגער אפעקאר אין דער מענשהיים.

טען לערנט אונז אין קריסטשטן סיענס אז נאך איז אונזערע נאטורליך אז אויסלעזונג, און האפט עס שטענדיג, און דער פערגעדרליכקיים. וועג, אבער, די פערגעדרליכקיים איז בע־שרעקט פון דער מאכטיגליכער ארומרינ־לונג, אין דורך פערוועלטיגט פערבינדונגען, קען קיין דוירהאפטיגע גומעס נים ארויסקומען, אין אנשפאנ פון א בע־פריואונג פון לאנגוויליגקייט, קען זיך בעווייזען גרויסע שווערניסיטען. דאס איז נאר דעריאר וואס פרישקיים איז הויפ־זקליך א גיסטיגע מעלה, און פון קומען אלס א רעזולטאפ פון די יקניגע גע־דאנקען וועלכע זיינען גיסטיג. לויט די לעהרעס פון קריסטשטן סיענס.

די מחערויס וועלכע וואשמען פון מענ־שען קענען נים וועהרען אנגענומען אלס גיסטיג, ווייל זיי קומען ארויס פון די מאטעריעלע דעכער. אין די וועלט הויפען אפ די יקניגע פון זיי וועלכע זיינען צו־גיזעשטעלט צוועהרען פון מענשען, אזוי ווי קאנווענציאנאליטעט אין קאנזערוואי־טיזם, שפירען גרויס לאנגוויליגקייט, און זיהר אפטען זיינען אראפ צו א גרעניההויס, וואס נאכע נאטירליך מרעי־מעלס אויף דעם מענשען וועלכער בעזיצט א העכערע נאטור. די יקניגע מענשען וועל־כע פערלאנגן זיך אויף די זאנדערנאטע־רע פערגיכן מיט א גרויסן מענגע פון קיים, אויסלעזונג, און שוואכקייט. און בליבן אהן פערגיכן, דאך דוירע נעזונע וואהנטען וועלכן רעגולירן דעם מענשען־גענוס און מחשבענקיים. דוירע נעזונע בעזיצען נים קיין שום געשליכע מאכט, אבוואהל די מענשליכע הוישים וואלטען וועלכן אונטערווירפן אז זיי פערשטאנן מאקי זיי אזא מאכט, אדרבה, קריסטשטן סיענס וויזען אן אויף זייער פאלשקיים, אין בעזיצונ וויי וויינשענסווערטקייט פון אזא צו וויסטן דיזען מאקט, וויייל דורך אזא קענטעס קענען מיר אויסהויליגן די יע־ניגע שפהליגען וואס מיר דארפען דא יקנס דערמאנט. די היוילינגס־קראפט פון קריסט־שען סיענס עמפיריקעלס און פראקטיזיס אונטערשטיצט דורך ווישענשאפטליכע פאקטען איז א גענויגע פערגליכונג, וואס שאפט א געזונדע פרישקיים, וויייל דוירך היוילינגס־קראפט איז א גיסטיגער אפעקאר אין דער

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Get Into Forward Stride On Slow Motion

Little Doing in Market but Price Advances Are General

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks crept cautiously forward again.

And it did not take much of a boost to bring higher prices.

They just went up, apparently stock market advanced in light under their own power.

The bulls were gratified that the trading. They construed it as a sold-out affair. And therefore stocks, having no other place to go, had to go up.

But it was a slow affair. A total of only 600,000 shares changed hands.

American Sugar Refining and American Beet Sugar were strong. Columbia Pictures, which has distinguished itself lately by rising when others were sliding off, mounted another point today to a new high. Armour was quite active.

A sprinkling of other specialties, including Howe Sound, Sears Roebuck, Spiegel May Stern and Allied Chemical, showed a decided ascending tendency.

General Motors, du Pont General Electric, Republic Iron & Steel, International Nickel and Chicago & North Western preferred joined the upward procession.

Prices eased off toward the close.

The bond market seems to be taking a breathing spell. No one group stood out as a feature. Among those issues to show a rising tendency were Postal Telegraph 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, International Telephone 5s, and American & Foreign Power 5s. And these were able to make only fractional gains. National Dairy 5½s, American Smelting 5s and Goodyear 5s were off fractionally.

Wheat went skyward again today, and attracted most attention among the commodities. Prices soared the extreme limit for any one lay, 5 cents a bushel. Corn, oats, rye and barley followed suit. Rubber was inclined to sag. Silver was steady. Cotton was steady to firm.

Thee heavy oversubscription today of the new $50,000,000 Canadian loan is significant of the great abundance of money seeking safe investment. With enormous bank deposits throughout the United States drawing no interest and the small yield on government and other high-grade bonds, it is little wonder that the Canadian offering should be snapped up within an hour and a half after the books opened.

Whatever may be said of the seasonal recession in business expected this summer it is well to remember that the average weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing lines in April were 2.5 higher than in March and 35.6 larger than in April, 1933, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The stock market reached slowly for higher levels today and, while large scale operations were extremely scarce, the apparent upward trend impressed the analysts as a moderately bullish indicator.

Shares of du Pont, Case, Allied Chemical and American Beet Sugar preferred got up about 2 points each, and gainers of around a point included International Harvester, Deere, Electric Auto-Lite, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Sugar Refining and McIntyre Porcupine.

The motor group, with General Motors, Chrysler and Hudson, was little better than even. The alcohols and utilities were only slightly higher, and the silver stocks, such as United States Smelting and American Smelting, marked time.

Sugars In Demand

Some buying in the sugar issues was attributed to further hopes for this list in the light of new quotas. Announcement of the off-shore quotas was expected tomorrow. The rails did fairly well under the betterment of April figures and the agricultural section was believed to have reflected the sharp advance of grains.

Commission firms with foreign connections find that, for the moment, European interest in American securities is hardly lukewarm and that, during the last 10 days or so, some selling on balance has been in evidence.

Bonds Firm

The bond market was an idle affair during the first half of today's session with prices varying only slightly from the final levels of Saturday. There were no indications of selling pressure in any part of the domestic list, and the general tone of the market was steady to firm.

U. S. Governments reflected a very small trading interest except in Treasury 4s which were a shade higher after a moderate forenoon turnover. In other federals quotations ranged from 1-32d of a point lower to 1-32d higher.

Foreign groups had a mixed tone, and trading was no more active than in other parts of the list. Canada 4s were firm contrasted with heaviness in Australia 5s, Italy 7s and Poland 7s. German Governments were steady.

Dividend Declarations

Texon Oil & Land Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 9.

Houdaille Hershey Corporation declared a dividend of $1.25 on the class A preference stock, payable June 12 to stock of record June 7. Dividends on the stocks are cumulative at the rate of $2.50 annually. The previous payment was made April 1, 1932.

Devoe & Raynolds Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 25 cents on the Class A and B common shares. Both dividends are payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Northern Pacific R. R. Net

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Net operating income of the Northern Pacific Railroad for April amounted to $279,996, compared with a deficit of $348,158 in the like month last year. Operating income for the four months aggregated $1,317,741, contrasted with a deficit of $2,047,417 in the first four months of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 28	Last May 26
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1600	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	400	27½	27	27	27¼
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
106¼	93¼	3	Air Reduction	100	94½	94½	94½	95½
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3300	20½	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	13¼	13	13¼	13
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	300	135	134⅛	134⅛	133
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	17⅛	16⅜	17	16⅜
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	100	50	50	50	..
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	4800	20	19¼	20	20
12¾	7⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	60	59	59¾	57½
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	27	27	27	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2800	95¾	94¾	94¾	94½
33⅞	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	21¼	21	21¼	21
56½	38¾	..	Am Car & F pf	100	43	43	43	42
62½	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	35¾	34½	35⅜	34½
8	2	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	..
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17⅜	16½	17⅜	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
22⅝	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
10½	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	6⅜	6⅜	6½	..
11	6¼	..	Am International	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8½
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	25	25	25	..
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	55	55	55	55
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	300	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	60	27⅛	26½	27⅛	26½
12¼	5⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	400	7½	7¼	7⅝	..
24⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	1200	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
120¼	111⅛	7	Am Radiator pf	20	120	120	120	..
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	19⅛	18⅝	19⅞	19⅜
54¾	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	23	23	23	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	40½	39⅞	39⅞	38⅞
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	57¼	55⅞	57¼	55
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12100	115½	114¼	114¼	114¼
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	800	7	6¾	..	..
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	40	17	17	17	16
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	600	19⅛	18½	18⅞	18⅞
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	200	11	11	11	11
83¾	58	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	500	62	60⅜	60⅜	60
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	7¾	7½	7¾	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14½
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	11
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	300	20½	20	20½	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	99	99	99	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30½	30¼	30½	30
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	600	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2300	3¼	3	3	..
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1000	71⅜	68	68	69
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	50	6½	6½	6½	..
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	1200	56¾	56½	56½	55¼
87⅞	70¼	4.80e	Atchison pf	300	80¾	80½	80⅝	80
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	200	41¾	40⅞	41½	40½
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	600	25⅜	25¼	25¼	24⅞
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	100	45	45	45	..
57⅜	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6500	36¼	35½	35¾	34⅜
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	2800	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	12100	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¾

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅛
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	800	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	28	28	28	27
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	30	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
46½	39½	2½	Bangor & Arcos	100	44	44	44	..
6½	..	..	Barker Bros	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	28	28	28	28½
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	..
23⅜	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	400	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	16¾	16½	16½	16⅛
49½	31¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	33⅝
82	62	..	Beth Steel pf	400	65	64⅛	64⅛	64
40	26	1b	Biglow Sanford	70	27	25	27	26
16¼	7¼	..	Blaw Knox	100	11	11	11	..
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	102	102	102	..
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	56	54½	54½	53⅝
83	76	4g	Bon Ami A	10	78½	78½	78½	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4800	25⅜	25	25⅛	24⅞
28⅝	9⅝	1	Borg Warner	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	22⅞
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	600	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	23	23	23	..
40ff	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	39¾	39¼	39¼	39½
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	6½	6	6⅛	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	150	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞
44	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	34	31	34	..
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	200	9½	9½	9½	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	40	8	8	8	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	900	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13
32¾	19	..	Byers	1000	22	21¾	22	21½

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	800	31½	31½	31½	31⅛
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4¼	4¼	4ff	..
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	300	22	22	22	..
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1200	53¾	52	52¾	51
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	20	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1500	28¼	27⅝	28	27⅜
44⅞	23⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2100	25⅞	24¼	25⅛	24¼
4	2½	h	Celotex vtc	100	3	3	3	..
32½	24	1¼	Central Aguirre	500	27½	27	27½	27
12⅞	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	600	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	2500	35⅝	35	35	35
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	44	44	44	43¼
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	46¼	45¾	46	45¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	5	5	5	..
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	8⅝	8¼	8½	8¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	800	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	18¼	17¼	18	..
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7	..
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	23⅜	21⅜	23⅜	..
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	26	26	26	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	7½
60¾	36½	1f	Chrysler	18500	40¾	40	40⅜	39⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21	21	21	21
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	800	¾	½	¾	..
5⅛	2	..	City Stors A vtc	100	3½	3½	3½	..
18½	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅛
28½	15¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	18	17¾	18	..
8¾	3⅝	..	h Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4½	4⅜	4½	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So lpf	50	23	23	23	..
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	1800	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
34½	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	34¾	33½	34⅜	33⅛
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	900	68	67½	66¾	66¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2200	28¼	27¾	28	27⅝
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	..
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	50	103	103	103	..
30	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	110	29	29	29	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	50½
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	23½	23	23	23
13¾	11¾	..	Comwlth & So	2300	2¼	2⅛	8⅛	8⅛
52¾	21⅝	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	46¾	46¼	46⅜	46
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	700	26¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
5¾	2⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
17½	10¾	1g	Consol Film I pf	900	16⅞	16½	16½	..
47⅜	31⅜	2	Consol Gas	3000	33⅜	32⅞	33	32⅜
92¾	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	88¼
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	900	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
14½	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	4100	10⅞	10½	10¾	10½
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1100	1⅛	1	1	1
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	500	11½	11⅛	11½	11
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	200	4¼	4	4	4
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1000	76¼	75	75	75⅛
33½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30½	30½	30½	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Cont Motors	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1000	20⅜	20	20¼	20
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1400	69¼	68¼	68¼	68½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13	13	13	12¾
36¼	24	..	Crown Cork & S	100	27	27	27	26¾
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝
49¼	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	48	47¾	48	46½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	44	44	44	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	23¾	23⅜	23¾	..
84¼	43⅛	2½	Curtis Pub pf	500	80½	79½	80	79¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2800	11	10¼	10½	10½
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	1100	7	7	7	..
34½	18½	..	Deere & Co	1300	22	21⅛	21⅝	21
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	12¼	12	12¼	..
73½	49¼	..	Del & Hudson	800	53½	53	53	52⅜
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	1200	23½	23	23	23
40⅞	32	1.50	Dome Mines	2400	39⅜	38⅞	39½	38¾
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	21	20¾	20½	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2100	21¼	20¾	20¾	20⅜
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	300	15	14¼	15	..
11⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	1300	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	10½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3800	87½	85¼	86½	85

—E—

98½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	96	95⅞	96	95⅞
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	500	17⅜	17	17	16¾
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	22½	21½	22⅛	20¾
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
9¾	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	8	7⅞	8	..
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	6	6	6	5¾
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15
8¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bld	600	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	500	19½	19¼	19½	18¾
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	..
14⅞	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1800	25⅜	24¾	24⅞	24⅞
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	50	5⅝	5½	5½	..

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	14	13⅞	14	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
105	87	6½	Filene's' pf	10	101½	101¼	101½	..
25⅛	17	.40	Firestone T&R	800	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	..
67½	54¾	2½	First Nat Stores	400	65½	64¾	64¾	65½
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	22	22	22	..
17⅜	8¼	..	Follansbee B	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	..
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15	14⅞	15	14⅜
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	500	15	14⅜	14⅞	..
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	3600	40¼	39¾	40¼	39⅞
33½	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	20	24	24	24	..
19⅝	9	..	Fuller 2pf	60	12	11	11	..

—G—

4⅝	2¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	11½	..	Gamewell	330	16¾	14	14	17½
11½	7⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	600	37⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅜
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	500	18¾	18½	18½	18¼
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	500	10½	10½	10½	10½
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	..
10⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
25¼	18½	.80	Gen Electric	7200	20⅜	20	20	19⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2900	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	32	31¾	31⅞	31½
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	55½	55½	55½	55½
42	29⅞	1	Gen Motors	13800	33⅝	33	33	33
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100½	100½	100½	..
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	..
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	10	18½	18½	18½	..
3⅜	1½	..	Gen Realty	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
48½	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	35	35	35	..
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	800	10¾	10½	10½	10½
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	2100	26¾	26	26⅛	26
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	70	100½	100	100	100¼
9½	5½	..	Gould (Adolf)	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	20	19¼	19½	19⅜
110	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	100	109	109	109	..
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	900	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	14
41⅜	26⅛	..	Goodyear	2300	29½	28⅝	28¾	29
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	8⅜	8	8	8¼
4½	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	1800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	..
31½	23	1	Granite City Sti	100	36	36	36	..
40⅝	31¼	1	Grant (WT)	500	32¾	32	32	31⅞
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	2600	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
15⅛	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	900	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	2900	30⅝	30	30	30½
111	102	7	Great W Sug pf	30	111	111	111	..

—H—

8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	5⅜	5½	5½	5¼
24⅝	14½	1b	Harbison Walker	100	18½	18½	18½	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	400	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	..
388	310	12f	Homestake Min	500	375	374⅝	375	..
23¼	11	..	Houdaille Her A	800	21	20½	20⅝	18½
6¼	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	1300	5½	4⅞	5	4½
29⅜	17¼	..	Houston Oil	200	20⅞	20¼	20¼	..
5⅜	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	900	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	3200	51¾	51	51½	50¾
24½	12⅛	..	Hudson Motor	1900	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½

—I—

38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	2500	26⅜	25½	25¾	25¼
50	35	..	Ill Central pf	100	40	40	40	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	Indian Refining	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
24¼	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	7500	24½	23	24⅛	22⅝
13¾	7	h	Interboro Rap T	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	..
12⅝	5⅜	.20	Int Carriers	200	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	..
37⅝	22⅛	..	Int Cement	100	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24½
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	5400	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	32
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	600	6⅜	6⅛	6

Financial: News and Comment

Bankers Demand Cut in Federal Relief Spending

Also Ask End to Talk of Inflation—Point to Returning Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28—Drastic curtailment of federal relief expenditures and an end to talk of inflation of the United States currency were demanded in resolutions passed here Saturday at the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association.

Speakers of state and national note on the two-days program cited increased bank deposits throughout the country as evidence of a returning public confidence in the financial institutions.

"It is evident," said a resolution adopted by the state bankers, "that millions of persons, even in this rich country, cannot be maintained on the public pay rolls indefinitely.

"There appears to be too little regard to the vast volume of outflow of public funds that some day must be paid by this, or future generations, or be repudiated. There should be a curtailment of public expenditures," the resolution said.

Proof of Returned Confidence

There are no amateur bankers, for only the good have survived the withering financial storms of recent years, Mr. Felix M. McWhirter of Indianapolis, the retiring president of the association, said. He continued:

"Bank deposits in Indiana have increased to $475,000,000 and there are $88,000,000 in capital reserves. This manifests the returned confidence of the public in our financial institutions."

Federal insistence that the small depositor in a bank have his holdings insured against a loss has been a big factor in restoring confidence in banks, Mr. H. N. Stronch of Washington, assistant director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said in addressing the convention.

He stated that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has in effect insurance on deposits of $15,750,000, with a total liability of $33,330,000,000. He said this insurance, as of April 30, this year, was spread over 13,963 different banks located throughout the nation. About $56,000,000 of deposits are covered by insurance up to $2500 per account, he said. Indiana has 461 bank members of the insurance plan with deposits of $209,000,000.

Thorpe on Banks

A plea for restored confidence was made by Merle Thorpe, of Washington, editor of the Nation's Business, in addressing the assembly. He said:

"Nine out of ten of the billion business transactions carried on daily in the United States are done on credit—only one on cash. Credit is simply confidence of one man in another. The banking business is the highest exemplification of this confidence.

"The current proposals for banking legislation usually take the premise that the banking system has failed. This seems to me to be unthinkably false. The suspension of banks during the past 10 years tied up scarcely more than 5 per cent of our nation's bank deposits. A large percentage of these deposits will be recovered. It seems a little drastic to scrap a century-old system of careful checks and balances in the banking field with something radically new, simply because over 10 years, its performance was roughly 1½ per cent shy of perfect," he said.

Foreign Trade to Be Discussed by Credit Men

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—Foreign trade and export credit problems will be featured in the sessions of the 39th annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men which will be held in Los Angeles, June 11-15.

Because the Administration at Washington is at present moving along several lines to develop overseas trade and because of the rapid rise of export business in the past year in this country, the association convention officials announced that a round-table meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 12, at the Hotel Biltmore, in Los Angeles at which all of the credit delegates who are interested in foreign trade will analyze their problems. The meeting's chairman will be P. M. Haight, secretary-treasurer of the International General Electric Company.

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Harvard Square Cambridge

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INTEREST BEGINS June 1

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Boston, Mass.

Bank Says Silver Act Likely To Defer Economic Recovery

Weakens Public Confidence in Future Value of Currency, Says Guaranty Trust Co.—International Bimetallism Outlook Dubious, Is Claim

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—The principal weakness of the Silver Purchase Act bill, now before Congress, which is designed to broaden the use of silver as a base for money, lies in the fact that it constitutes an additional strong element of uncertainty and a new inflationary influence in the outlook for our monetary system, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its current review of economic factors published today.

International Bimetallism

"The President's message to Congress indicates that his ultimate objective is to coöperate with other nations in laying the foundations for international bimetallism," the bank says. "The increased use of silver in the United States is apparently regarded as merely a step toward that goal.

"From the practical point of view, the chief objection to international bimetallism, aside from the virtual impossibility of obtaining international agreement on the ratio, is the very dubious character of the alleged benefits to be derived from the bimetallic system, together with the highly dangerous effects that might immediately follow an attempt to introduce it.

"'Some authorities have maintained that an international bimetallic standard might reasonably be expected to show somewhat greater stability than a single gold standard. But, it is obvious that a shift to international bimetallism would involve a world-wide process of currency debasement, the immediate object and ultimate effect of which would be inflationary. What the world needs above all else in its currency at present is the greatest possible assurance of stability."

The survey says that the silver legislation is not designed to set up a bimetallic system for the United States as that would involve the maintenance of the currency at a parity with both gold and silver, and hence the maintenance of the legal price ratio between the two metals themselves.

Element of Uncertainty

"Inasmuch as the metal contained in the silver dollar is now worth less than 35 cents in the open market," it is added, "it is obvious that drastic changes would have to take place in the price of silver in order to make the American monetary system bimetallic in any significant sense.

"The principal weakness of the plan, both in its national and international aspects, lies in the fact that it constitutes an additional strong element of uncertainty and a new inflationary influence in the outlook for our monetary system. Confidence in money is a psychological phenomenon and cannot be explained or forecast in terms of dollars, ounces, or ratios. It is, nevertheless, a vital factor in determining the willingness or unwillingness of our people to enter into long-term contracts and in influencing their saving and spending habits.

"Even if the additional powers to be bestowed on the Administration are never used, the fact that they exist and that their use is contemplated will, in some measure, weaken the confidence of the public in the future value of the currency. To the extent that they are used, every step in the process will renew the fear of inflation in the minds of the people and will defer sound and enduring economic recovery.

"The silver question has been a perennial subject of dispute in American politics and, for that matter, in the politics of many foreign countries as well. The monetary history of Occidental nations in the nineteenth century was, in the main, a history of unsuccessful experimentation with bimetallism, followed by an almost universal adoption of the single gold standard except in certain Asiatic countries, where silver is the standard of value."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To brokers in Wall Street the present seems likht the dismal part of a business honeymoon that began about 1926, and ends now with the Fletcher-Rayburn bill and the smallest trading volume in 10 years. Seats on the stock exchange have fallen to $95,000, against about twice that figure a year ago. The chief concern on brokers' minds now is how much they will have to reduce staffs, cut salaries, and adopt the stagger system. Except for Tuesday, when volume increased on a decline, volume of trading ran about 500,000 shares a day through the week and the general opinion is that the average brokerage house cannot make money unless volume averages at least four times that much. The bond market was also very slow.

Even if volume picks up, brokers must adjust themselves by the end of summer to the margin requirements of the new control bill. They naturally want to take advantage of the three-year exemption for old accounts from the new margin requirements but fear to take chances with a hostile regulatory body. In any case, with the complex features of the new law, the duties of margin clerks will be made considerably more difficult and additional clerks may have to be taken on for the same volume of business.

Legal Complexities

The banks and investment houses are also having their difficulties. Within a little over a fortnight they both must conform to the requirements of the Banking Act of 1933 in regard to the divorce of deposit business from investment issuance. This involves a definition of the term "deposit," and it took a number of leading law firms in the Street several weeks' of conferences to arrive at a workable decision on the meaning of this term in the law. Banks, investment houses, and brokers must be reasonably familiar with the Banking Act of 1933, the Securities Act, the coming Fletcher-Rayburn Stock Market Control Act and the Investment Bankers' Code.

In the case of the Fletcher-Rayburn law, the present draft in conference at Washington provides a $5000 fine for involuntary violation of the law, and two years' imprisonment if the violation is proved to have been willful. Yet interpretation of the new laws involves so many complexities that the leading law firms of the Street have found it necessary to hold a number of conferences, and seven of the largest in the financial district have jointly prepared a memorandum for use by financial houses in conforming to the Banking Act. Even the Reserve officials are troubled by the question of how much trading an investment trust may do without becoming an underwriter, within the meaning of the law.

Presidential Shifts

Speculative opinion in the Street is very much on the fence, as indicated by the small volume of trading and the mild see-sawing of prices. Chartwise, the market is said to "look higher," but speculators see everywhere uncertainty. Reflecting the indecision of a public whose approval of Administration policies has just fallen from 66 per cent favorable to 60 per cent, the President has been making a series of bewildering signal shifts in connection with silver, the Wagner bill, the Ickes oil bill, the independent commission on the stock exchange control bill, and other matters. The all-important question, in the minds of speculators, as to whether the Administration is swinging conservative finds no convincing answer out of these shifts.

The silver bill excited the admiration of the Street as a wise political move to keep everybody satisfied without upsetting anyone. It was described as authorizing the Treasury to buy an unspecified amount of silver at an unspecified price under unspecified circumstances for a specified but highly theoretical purpose. The 50 per cent tax on profits in silver trading was taken hard by silver traders. Good Street opinion is that the Government is using the Exchange Stabilization Fund to peg the silver market at around 45 cents to 45½ cents an ounce. This means that the Treasury is buying and silver speculators are selling.

Politics and Utilities

Speculative opinion on the utilities was influenced unfavorably by two news items. The omission of the $8 dividend by Illinois Bell Telephone, amounting to a cut in the parent company's income of about 65 cents a share per annum, was thought an ill omen of how the current political fortunes of the telephone companies will go.

Announcement that the two chief planks in the platform of the favorite New Jersey gubernatorial candidate would be tax reform and rate reductions for utilities was thought likely to provide a handy platform for a good many statesmen during the fall elections. Wall Street considers the importance of the election influence on business this year as great as in presidential election years. Only a part of the last year's increase in electric energy sales has appeared in gross incomes, the rest having been lost in rate reductions, some voluntary, some forced.

Inflation Hopes

There was considerable surprise at the report that the Treasury would not make the large bond exchange offer, rumored at $3,000,000,000, on June 15. This had been used as an explanation for the current sound money attitude of the Administration. While the denial opened the way for inflation hopes again, it also gave plausibility to the chance that the Administration really has an opinion of its own, opposing inflationary measures.

The Street is taking strike news very seriously, disregarding the warning "Never sell on strike news." It is feared that labor disturbances may hold up business or result in legislation such as the Wagner labor disputes bill. The prediction of President Green of the American Federation that "the Toledo affair is bound to have a repercussion in all industrial centers and to inflame the minds of workers everywhere" was taken much to heart.

Municipal bonds continued to sell at higher levels as it became clearer that the Securities Act modification would not result in the large volume of industrial offerings heretofore expected. Much interest was attached to the successful distribution of $8,000,000 bonds of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation in the city by word of mouth, thus avoiding either interstate commerce or the issuance of an offering circular.

Farmers Get 26 P. C. More For Livestock in 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—American farmers received 26 per cent more for their livestock the first four months of this year than last, having been paid a total of $351,193,000 by packers this year compared to $278,323,000 in the like period of 1933, according to a report issued by the American Institute of Meat Packers.

Views of Glass Prevail in Stock Exchange Bill

Modifications of Original Measure Tribute to Virginian Senator

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—Without ever going near the conference room on the new stock exchange bill, Carter Glass has won one of the greatest victories of his irascible career, and completes one of the most unusual political stories of this session of Congress.

Agreement has been effected between the House and Senate on their respective bills for bringing the stock exchanges of the United States for the first time under rigid federal regulation. But it is the Glass agreement and the Glass compromise that has been adopted, even though the redoubtable little Virginian never went inside the conference room.

The new exchange bill is undoubtedly the outstanding piece of financial legislation of the Seventy-third Congress. It abolishes stock market pools, regulates marginal trading, protects the individual investor on the stock market as last year's Securities Act protects him by imposing regulatory restrictions on the issuance of bonds and stocks. Five years after the 1929 stock market crash the major financial cataclysm of the depression had had its inevitable harvest of legislation—which harvest has been carefully prepared by the plowings, sowings and reapings of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and its "hired man," Ferdinand Pecora.

Guards Federal Reserve

Through all this time Carter Glass has played his favorite rôle of guarding the Federal Reserve System from what he regarded as too drastic experiments, and of holding the balance even between what he considered the rashness of the crusading young lawyers of the Roosevelt Administration, and the far more reprehensible manipulative practices of the barons of Wall Street.

Mr. Glass has been Secretary of the Treasury himself, and has a sympathy for legitimate banking not possessed by some of the new school of reformers. Yet he yielded to no one in the invective he employed against Wall Street chicaneries. He did not want to see the "baby thrown out with the bath" in the process of purging Wall Street however. If the final act now bears some indications of moderateness which will make the process of readjustment of brokers and bankers to the changed conditions easier, it is due as much as anything to the efforts of Mr. Glass.

As the present bill finally shaped up, Mr. Glass by a 2-vote margin managed to carry the majority of his own views against the wishes of its chairman, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, and of the Roosevelt Administration. This victory was no mean feat and represented the perfect expression of the power of the Virginian's personality in winning over his colleagues by arguments, whimsical charm, and exact knowledge.

Gets His Own Way

But this victory only precipitated a bigger fight. The House passed the bill as desired by the most drastic sponsors of federal regulation, and when it came to appoint conferees between the two houses to iron out the difficulties, Senator Glass, who by every attribute to his experience, wisdom and rank should have been chosen, was left off. It was here that Mr. Glass's knowledge of how to create a real row came to his aid. Mr. Glass's testiness, his personal idiosyncracies, his stalwart and unflagging courage have made him one of the best liked and most respected members of Congress. He follows his convictions, with the irascibility of a beloved grandfather, even though the heavens fall.

In an easy-going senate, this falcon-faced little Virginian is accustomed to speak his mind and get his own way. He was not disturbed when the advocates of reform tarred all amendments to the bill as coming "from Wall Street." Senator Glass had set out to improve the measure, and by threatening to resign from the Finance Committee, by keeping the Senatorial atmosphere sizzling for a number of days with his own peculiar kind of epithet (spoken with a broad southern accent from one side of his mouth) he did improve it—at least from his viewpoint.

Independent Commission

Mr. Glass is not satisfied with the act as finally accepted, but he got his way, just the same, all down the line. Instead of the Federal Trade Commission proposed by the House, an independent commission of five men, named by the President, will administer the measure.

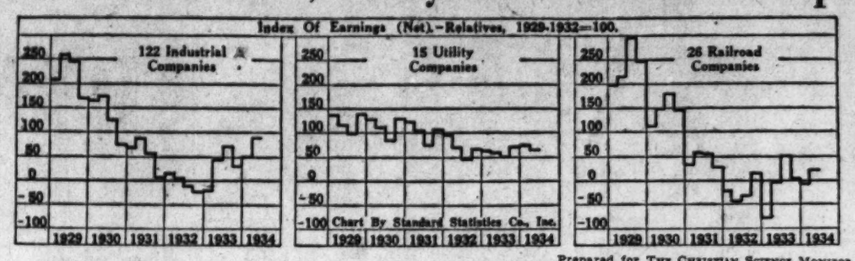
Instead of rigid marginal requirement urged by the House, flexible provisions for marginal trading are worked into the bill under supervision of the Federal Reserve System. The bill sets up a 45 per cent optional maximum, but the Reserve Board may vary this at will.

Again, Mr. Glass won his point in defeating the penalty provision permitting a two-year jail sentence to be clapped on to "unintentional" violators of the act. The idea of sending unintentional Wall Street violators to jail was good politics but poor business, Mr. Glass thought, and he favored a maximum fine of $10,000 on this category of offenses, but not imprisonment, which was adopted.

The bill itself, now accepted by conferees, will probably come before Congress, Tuesday, for final ratification.

It is rumored that President Roosevelt will transfer Mr. James M. Landis, protégé of Prof. Felix Frankfurter in the New Deal, to head the proposed new commission, thereby accomplishing one of the ends sought originally in having the trade commission administer the act. A recess appointment for Mr. Landis is possible.

Net of Industrial, Utility and Railroad Groups



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Net earnings of representative corporations in the industrial, utility and railroad groups are traced above since the beginning of 1929.

The index for the current quarter has been estimated by the Standard Statistics Company.

New Nonpolitical Board Is To Regulate Stock Exchanges

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—The new stock market act, expected to be signed by President Roosevelt tomorrow, subjects stock exchanges of the country to strict federal regulation for the first time and bans pools and other manipulative devices. It does for the private investor in the stock market what the parallel Securities Act of 1933 did for him in safeguarding issuance of stocks and bonds. The two laws are mutually complementary. Both acts grew out of abuses disclosed subsequent to the 1929 crash, investigated over a two-year period by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee employing Mr. Ferdinand Pecora.

The new act creates a nonpolitical five-man "Securities and Exchange Commission" at salaries of $10,000 each, named by the President, to regulate exchanges and supervise the 1933 Securities Act, now administered by the Federal Trade Commission. The latter act is slightly modified by the new measure.

Marginal trading is strictly limited by the act. Traders are required to carry 45 per cent of the value of any security traded in. This provision is designed to reduce "shoe string" speculation held accountable for part of the 1929 speculative boom. Control of credit is put in the Federal Reserve Board, which is given authority to raise or lower this marginal requirement should circumstances warrant. The board could halt marginal trading in another boom by restrictive limits on margins.

The act carries stiff penalties. For unintentional violations the optional maximum is a $10,000 fine; for willful violation a two-year sentence, a $10,000 fine, or both.

Marginal accounts now in existence may operate to Jan. 1, 1937, but new stocks bought on existing accounts will be subject immediately to new regulations. Registration of securities is required beginning July 1, and marginal provisions Oct. 1, by which time the Reserve Board must announce the official margin requirement.

The act carries drastic provisions against stock manipulation, and "pool" operations through restrictions imposed on brokers, dealers and corporations.

Major Industries Of Canada Enjoy Enlarged Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 27—With the physical volume of Canadian business maintaining its consistent climb since the first of the year to an advance in April of 32.7 per cent as compared with the same month a year ago, the Toronto Industrial Commission reports substantial gains in nearly all the major activities of the Dominion. In comparison with April, 1933, manufacturing production was ahead by 31 per cent, automobile production featuring the record with a gain of 122 per cent.

Mineral production showed an advance of 56 per cent and output of coal 26 per cent. Heavy purchases of raw materials presaged increasing operations in the textile industry, with textile imports 121 per cent larger than a year ago, including an increase in imports of raw cotton of 132 per cent and sharp gains in imports of cotton yarn and wool. Imports of crude rubber which have shown repeated gains since the first of the year were 333 per cent greater in April than in the like month a year ago.

Receivership Asked For Associated Gas

UTICA, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—A second suit was filed in Federal Court Saturday against Howard G. Hopson and John I. Mange, officers of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, charging "illegal profits of at least $40,000,000."

A bill of complaint and petition in the action, the second filed in recent weeks against the officers, allege that Messrs. Hopson and Mange operate the Massachusetts Voluntary Trust Company through a "$10,000 investment which later was returned." Through this concern, the petition sets forth, the two men "control and operate the huge corporation known as the Associated Gas & Electric System."

Appointment of receivers for the concern was asked in the papers, filed by Roscoe Irwin of Albany and Maurice L. Serling of New York, attorneys representing three stockholders, Edgar L. and Harriet A. Lewis and Joseph Capese.

The action filed a few weeks ago asked for an order restraining the officers and directors of Associated Gas and its subsidiaries from "interfering or transferring assets of the defendant company."

Employment Increase In Seventh Reserve District

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—The volume of industrial employment in the Seventh Federal Reserve District is back at the level of the close of 1930 as the result of a 53 per cent improvement during the last year, according to the May report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Although the total industrial pay roll has mounted 93 per cent in the district since a year ago, pay rolls had reached such a low level that not even this great increase has served to bring the pay roll index up to where it was in 1930. It is still below the June, 1931, figure.

Electric Power & Light Loss for Year $1,502,264

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The Electric Power & Light Corporation reports net loss for the 12 months ended March 31 of $1,502,264 after all charges compared with net income in the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, of $2,997,801, equal to $3.89 a share on combined $7 preferred and $6 preferred stocks.

For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1933, consolidated net loss was $2,126,251 after all charges, contrasted with net income in 1932 of $4,758,388, equal to $6.17 a share on the combined preferred stocks.

Chicago World's Fair Reopening Helps Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—Spurred by the enthusiasm marking the reopening of a Century of Progress, business in Chicago last week showed a slight upturn in practically all lines, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The employment of several thousand new workers at the world's fair itself, combined with last minute additions to the working forces of the city's hotels, restaurants, traction companies and other institutions directly affected by the impending invasion of Chicago by world's fair visitors, aided business in general.

Retail turnover was stimulated by the special pre-fair bargain day sales held during the week by several of the larger stores, the results in some instances balancing the State Street Day figure of the week previous. Demands for summer clothing and other seasonal commodities continued in good volume.

Wholesalers also appear satisfied with the continued trend. While there have been certain anticipated seasonal let-downs, the general demand from most sections of the country continues up to 1931 levels. Texas has been particularly noticeable in the Chicago market during the last week, its merchants making heavy commitments for late summer and fall delivery.

Activity in the local industrial field held to about the same levels as the preceding week.

New York Mayors Seek Telephone Rate Cuts

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Mayor Walter G. C. Otto of New Rochelle, president of the New York State conference of mayors and municipal officials, today named a committee of corporation and village counsels who will attempt to coordinate municipal campaigns for telephone rate reductions throughout the State. His action was pursuant to a resolution adopted by the corporation counsels at Albany last Thursday.

Small Decline Is Reported In Foreign Trade

Six Per Cent Drop in Exports for April Is Seasonal

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A slight decline in value of this country's foreign trade for April is reported by the Commerce Department.

The aggregate value of exports, including reëxports, of foreign merchandise, was $179,444,000 as compared with $191,015,000 in March.

General imports, including goods entered for consumption immediately upon arrival and goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, were valued at $146,517,000 in April and $157,908,000 in March.

The department said the decline of 6 per cent in exports for April was in accord with the usual seasonal change for the month, and that the adjusted index remained unchanged at 50 per cent of the 1923-25 average. A considerable part of the decline was attributed to a reduction in foreign shipments of manufactured cotton.

General imports, which usually decline about 3 per cent in this period, fell off 7 per cent. Exports of United States merchandise and imports for consumption for April aggregated $176,499,000 and $141,137,000 respectively. Goods entered upon arrival in the United States were valued at $124,117,000 and withdrawals from warehouses at $17,020,000.

Among the 11 leading groups of exports, machinery and vehicles showed a further increase of $2,000,000 in April while non-metallic mineral products and wood and paper made advances of $3,300,000 and $500,000 respectively.

April exports of automobiles, including parts and accessories, were $800,000 greater than those of March.

The report said the usual trend in foreign sales of these products at this season was slightly downward. Advances in the value of exports of electrical, industrial and agricultural machinery and of petroleum products were reported.

Exports of textile fibers and manufactures fell $10,700,000 during April, the decline being attributed chiefly to the seasonal slump in shipments of raw cotton.

Finished manufactures exports increased in value from $60,800,000 in March to $83,440,000 in April.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 30.6 P. C. in Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28—Reports that there is any marked recession in consumer buying are not borne out by the experience of Sears, Roebuck & Co., whose last four-week period showed an increase of 30.6 per cent in sales compared with last year, and whose total business for the period since Jan. 30 has been 35 per cent higher than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Total sales of this big mail order house since Jan. 30 were $93,974,595, while business of the last four-week period amounted to $27,485,073, according to the report just issued.

"Our own experience does not bear out the opinion that there is any marked recession in consumer buying," the statement said. "Goods are moving into the hands of consumers at a higher rate than at any similar seasonal period since 1931."

Steel Industry Operating at 55 P. C. of Capacity

Mills Still Showing Fair Profits—Drop Expected in Third Quarter

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—At the recent meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute a good composite view of conditions in the steel industry and future prospects was obtained.

It was conceded that May has witnessed peak operations for the first half of the year and probably for the entire year. A rather sharp slump in the pace during third quarter was generally expected.

It was stated that virtually all steel makers are obtaining fair profits at 55 per cent operations which is the present level, but if the pace is to slump materially during third quarter it is easy to imagine profits disappearing during that period of the year which under normal conditions is never very profitable.

It was also stated that new business is not coming in as fast as shipments are going out of the mills. Some of the steel mills are taking a very strong stand against the demands of the unions.

Labor has given the steel companies until June 10 to accede to their wishes. They demand a six-hour day, five-day week, no wage differentials or other differences between the northern and southern regions, equal rights for the Negro, a certain type of employment insurance and elimination of the speedup.

The prospects of strikes are undoubtedly slowing down business. At a convention of machine tool builders at Chicago during the week it was stated that demand for tools over the last few months had been disappointing, and this was attributed to the strikes and threats of strikes throughout industry.

Many believe that operations for the third quarter of the year will be no better than 35 to 40 per cent of capacity. Several makers of automobiles are disappointed because people are not buying more cars. Demand for steel from this important source is therefore waning rather rapidly.

The steel makers are counting on a good demand for structural steel throughout the next quarter and those who make railroad materials will still be busily engaged.

Only minor changes in the steel code are expected when it is renewed from its present expiration date of May 31.

Further declines have taken place in iron and steel scrap prices, particularly in Pittsburgh where the complete drop for the week has been 75 cents a ton. The price level there is now $2.25 a ton below the peak of the year. For about six weeks the declining scrap market has heralded lower steel operations.

Exports of tin plate so far this year have been the best in several years, due largely to the depreciation of the dollar. Moreover, it is reported that the Americans are putting a thicker coating of tin on their product, thus making it more attractive in world markets.

Pig iron demand is becoming a trifle brisker. An inquiry for 100 tons appeared in the New York market during the week. Iron makers will open books for third quarter delivery on June 1, and it is conceded that prices will be the same as for second quarter.

About 2000 tons of iron has so far come by barge canal from Buffalo during the present navigation season and is being distributed in New York, New Jersey and into New England.

New Canadian Loan Is Oversubscribed

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The new Canadian $50,000,000 loan offered today was an immediate success, the lists closing an hour and a half after the opening.

The loan was very largely oversubscribed, but this did not affect prices on the gilt-edged market.

The issue, in 3¼ per cent bonds, was made at a price of 96½.

The Gross and Net of Your Estate

THE total property you leave is the gross of your estate; the amount your family actually receives is the net.

Inheritance taxes, income taxes, administration expenses, and other similar charges must be paid before your heirs receive their share. Our trust officers will be glad to discuss with you the best means of holding the shrinkage to a minimum.

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET and Hotel Statler Building

Stanford Wins College Meet With Seven Men

Takes Intercollegiate Team Championship With Yale in Second Place

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Team Standing

Stanford	35½	William & Mary	6
Yale	25½	Maine	5
California	20	Rhode Island	4
N. Y. U.	18	Boston College	4
Harvard	16¼	Holy Cross	4
Manhattan	14	M. I. T.	4
Princeton	12½	Dartmouth	3¼
Cornell	11½	Northeastern	3
Bowdoin	10	Pittsburgh	2
Pennsylvania	9	Syracuse	1¼
Michigan State	9	Fordham	1
Columbia	6	Lehigh	½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., May 28—Emulating the "seven against Thebes" of Greek classic drama, seven stalwart young athletes of Stanford University stormed the heights of Franklin Field on Saturday and captured what they had come for, the fifty-eighth championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, team and most of the individual titles.

Using the classic weapons of javelin and discus, as well as modern implements of athletic warfare, John C. Lyman '34, Gordon G. Dunn '34, Bernard W. Deacon '54, Allen F. Blackman '35, John D. Mottram '35, Samuel C. Klopstock '36 and Charles G. Nimmo '36 captured the team trophy, with 35¼ points, and won four individual championships, as well as numerous other places, only Nimmo being unrepresented in the point score.

Lyman set the pace for the victory, when he hurled a sphere which shone like Atlanta's golden apple to win the 16-pound shotput with a throw of 53ft. 2¾ in. Dunn captured the discus throw with 158ft. 4 in. Blackman captured the 400 meters, and Klopstock took the low hurdles. Dunn was second to Lyman in the shot, and they reversed that order in the discus, and Mottram was second with the javelin, while Blackman added three more points with a third in the 200-meter. Deacon was in a four-cornered tie for fifth place in the pole vault for the quarter point.

Another Californian, Robert A. Kiesel '34, furnished more sensations when he equaled the record in the 100-meter and 100-yard dashes at once, running the first in 10.6s., and being caught by the timers at the shorter distance at 9.6s. Then he went on to win the 200-meter in another record, 20.9s., but failed to reach the 220-yard mark to get another.

Another double victor was William R. Bonthron '34, of Princeton, who annexed the middle-distance runs—800 meters and 1500-meters—just as he did a year ago at Cambridge, but his times, partly due to the slow, holding track caused by the rain of the previous day, were not up to his standard. Gene G. Venzke '36, Pennsylvania, was a close second in the 1500-meter, but could do no better than seventh in the shorter run, William J. Ray '36, leading almost to the tape, where Bonthron caught him to win by a hair.

Harvard, hitherto regarded as the chief opponent to the Stanford team, was a disappointment, losing out in every instance where victory was possible. Yale, on the other hand, was right up with the leaders, until the final rush of Stanford, accumulating 25½ points, though winning only one championship, when Keith S. Brown '35 and Frank E. Pierce '34, tied for the pole vault, with Wirt L. Thompson '34, Yale, and James A. McWilliams '35, Princeton, tied for third place. California, largely by the efforts of Kiesel, was third, with 20 points, with New York University 18, Harvard 16¼ and Manhattan 14, next in order. Bonthron and McWilliams accounted for Princeton's 12½. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Robert A. Kiesel '34, California; John E. McManus '34, Boston College, second; Alfred E. Maskrey '34, Pennsylvania, third; Richard F. Hardy '34, Cornell, fourth; James Gallico, Fordham, fifth. Time—10.6s. (Equals I. C. A. A. A. A. record established by Leslie H. Ball '33, U. Southern Calif., in 1933.)

200-Meter Dash—Semifinal Heats

First Heat—Won by Robert A. Kiesel '34, California; Robert K. Spofford '34, Yale, second; William H. Morrissey '35, Manhattan, third; James Gallico '34, Fordham, fourth; John A. Kunitzky '34, N. Y. U., fifth; Robert E. Button '36, Dartmouth, sixth. Time—21.8s.

Second Heat—Won by George W. Weinstein '34, N. Y. U.; Alfred E. Maskrey Jr. '34, Pennsylvania, second; Robert A. Scallan '36, Cornell, third; Edwin E. Calvin '35, Harvard, fourth; James Curran Jr. '36, Princeton, fifth. Time—22.1s.

Third Heat—Won by Robert J. Kane '34, Cornell; Allan F. Blackman '35, Stanford, second; John E. McManus '34, Boston College, third; Thomas G. Casey '34, Swarthmore, fourth; William M. Weaver '34, Princeton, fifth; Kenneth A. Gilmore '35, Columbia, sixth. Time—21.6s.

Final—Won by Robert J. Kiesel, California; Kane, Cornell, second; Blackman, Stanford, third; Maskrey, Penn., fourth; Spofford, Yale, fifth; Weinstein, New York U., sixth. Time—20.9s. (New I. C. A. A. A. A. record, old record 21.3, by Howard M. Jones '33, Penn, 1933.)

400-Meter Dash—Won by Allan F. Blackman '35, Stanford; Timothy E. Ring '35, Holy Cross, second; Karl DeW. Warner '34, Yale, third; John M. Morse '34, Harvard, fourth; Fred Kiger '35, Pittsburgh, fifth; Carlisle Abell '35, Harvard, sixth; John E. Kelly '36, Princeton, seventh; Joseph L. Donovan '36, Dartmouth, eighth. Time—47.5s.

800-Meter Run—Won by William R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; William J. Ray '36, Manhattan, second; William A. Patterson '35, Columbia, third; Otto W. Pongrace '34, Michigan State, fourth; William V. Keller '34, Pittsburgh, fifth; Kenneth D. Black '35, Maine, sixth; Gene G. Venzke '36, Pennsylvania, seventh; John L. Cooper '35, Yale, eighth; George W. Harvey '35, Penn State, ninth; Harold Connelly '36, Pittsburgh, tenth. Time—1m. 54.8s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by William R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; Gene G. Venzke '36, Penn, second; Wesley V. Hurd '35, Michigan State, third; John W. Turley '34, Yale, fourth; John P. Scheu '35, Harvard, fifth; John T. Grady '34, Columbia, sixth; Anthony A. Bliss '36, Harvard, seventh; Robert Quimby '35, Dartmouth, eighth; Charles C. Nimmo '35, Stanford, ninth; Adrian W. T. Andrews '35, Manhattan, tenth. Time—3m. 56s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by Frank A. Crowley '34, Manhattan; Frank T. Nordell '34, N. Y. U., second; Thomas C. Ottey '36, Michigan State, third; Bruce D. Kerr '35, Cornell, fourth; Robert W. Fowler '36, California, fifth; Allen H. Minor '35, Yale, sixth; Henry V. Hogan '36, Princeton, seventh; Edwin Veysey '34, Colby, eighth; Earle Bateman '34, Syracuse, ninth; Thomas G. Russell '35, Manhattan, tenth. Time—8m. 39.3s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Philip G. Good '36, Bowdoin; John S. Pateras '35, N. Y. U., second; John A. Bennett '34, Cornell, third; Richard C. Hayes '36, Harvard, fourth; J. Kingsley Lattimer '35, Columbia, fourth; Allan Hakanson '36, Northeastern, fifth. Time—24.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Philip G. Good '36, Bowdoin; Richard Coe '35, California, second; George J. Willock '35, Princeton, third; Howard Guay '34, Pittsburgh, fourth; (Charles E. Dunbar '35, Yale, fell, did not finish.) Time—24.5s.

Heat for Fifth Man—Won by Lattimer; Willock, second; Guay, third; Hayes, fourth. Time—24.8s.

Final—Won by Samuel C. Klopstock '36, Stanford; Philip G. Good '36, Bowdoin, second; J. K. Lattimer '35, Columbia, third; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, fourth; Richard Coe '35, California, fifth. Time—24.2s.

Running High Jump—Won by George B. Spitz Jr., '34, New York, 6ft. 3½in.; Steven T. Woodbury '34, Dartmouth; James I. Sandler '37, Northeastern, and Keith S. Brown '35, Yale, tied for second, 6ft. 2¼in.; Milton Meissner '34, Lehigh, Grandin A. Godley '36, and Charles R. Scott '36, Cornell, tied for fifth, 6ft. 1¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Robert H. Clark '34, California, 24ft. 8¼in; Stanley T. Johnson '36, M. I. T., second 24ft. 1½in.; Henry M. Little '35, William & Mary, third, 24ft. 8in.; Thomas A. Ritzman '36, Yale, fourth, 24ft. 3¾in.; Robert Philipson '34, Syracuse, fifth, 22ft. 5⅝in.

Pole Vault—Keith S. Brown '35 and Frank E. Pierce '34, Yale, tied for first, 13ft. 9in.; James A. McWilliams '35, Princeton, and Wirt L. Thompson '34, Yale, tied for second, at 13ft. 6in.; Eldron W. Stutzman '35, Syracuse; Bernard W. Deacon '34, Stanford; George R. Brister '35, Dartmouth, and Francis Schumann '35, Harvard, tied for fifth at 12ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by John C. Lyman '34, Stanford, 53ft. 2¾in. (new I. A. A. A. A. record, old record 52ft. 8½in. by Lyman in 1933); Gordon G. Dunn '34, Stanford, second, 50ft. 6⅞in.; John H. Dean '34, Harvard, third, 49ft. 10¼in.; George F. Mackey, California, fourth, 49ft. 9¾in.; W. Howard Niblock '36, Bowdoin, fifth, 48ft. 8½in.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by Donald E. Favor '34, Maine, 170ft. 9in.; Henry Dreyer '34, R. I. State, second, 170ft. 4¾in; Peter E. Zaremba '34, New York, third, 169ft. 3in.; Norman L. Cahners '36, Harvard, fourth, 162ft. 4½in.; Hilliman B. Holcombe '34, Yale, fifth, 159ft. 11½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Gordon G. Dunn '34, Stanford, distance, 158ft. 4in.; John C. Lyman '34, Stanford, second, 146ft. 9¾in.; John J. Healey Jr. '34, Harvard, third, 143ft. 11½in; John H. Dean '34, Harvard, fourth, 143ft. 4in.; Malcolm D. Millard '36, Harvard, fifth, 140ft. 10¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Horace P. Odell '35, Manhattan, 200ft. 4⅝in.; John D. Mottram '25, Stanford, second, 196ft. 4½in; Henry M. Little '35, William & Mary, third, 191ft.; Sherwood Buckland '34, New York, fourth, 189ft. 6⅜in.; Cleo E. Beaumont '35, Michigan State, fifth, 180ft. 10¾in.

Eighth-Inning Rally Results in Triumph

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	7	0	4	.636
Pennsylvania	5	0	3	.625
Cornell	6	0	4	.600
Harvard	4	1	3	.571
Dartmouth	3	0	4	.429
Yale	2	0	5	.286
Princeton	2	1	6	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 28—Dartmouth came from behind in the eighth inning to defeat Cornell, 3 to 1, here Saturday, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game. Cornell took a 1-to-0 lead in the third on a base on balls, a sacrifice, a single, and a long fly to centerfield. Dartmouth hopped on the Cornell pitcher for five hits in the eighth, which, along with an error, resulted in three runs. The defeat dropped Cornell to third place in the standing. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	3	9	1
Cornell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4

Batteries—Miller and W. Clark; Pasto and Johnston. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne. Time—1h. 58m.

Pennsylvania Crews Win

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Throwing every effort into a record-smashing downriver drive, the University of Pennsylvania's powerful varsity eight turned back the challenges of Harvard and Annapolis crews Saturday to flash to a stirring victory in the Adams Cup race on the Schuykill. The Quaker boatload swept over the 1 5-16-mile in the new course record of 6m. 18s. to capture the day's feature event, climax of the annual American Henley regatta. Scarcely less impressive than the Penn triumph in the varsity event was the victory of the Quaker 150-pound boatload over Princeton, Columbia, Navy and Cornell in the Joseph Wright Cup event in 6m. 33s., new record for the race. Penn also came through in the freshman event, stroking to a three-quarter-length victory over the Harvard yearlings, who had Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., the President's son, rowing No. 6. Navy was third.

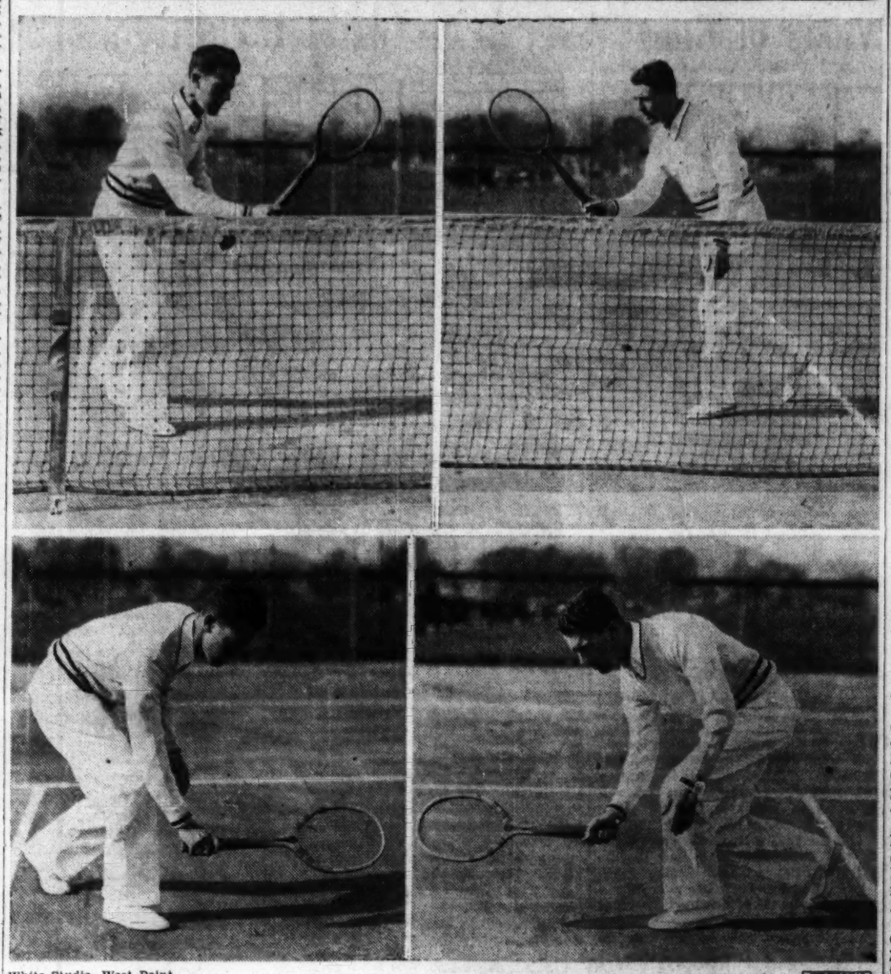
Midshipmen Conquer Cadets

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 28 (AP)—With the United States Naval Academy athletic teams victorious in all their contests with their traditional West Point rivals, June week opened auspiciously at the Naval Academy Saturday for the midshipmen, relatives and friends who have assembled here for the festivities incident to graduation and the end of the school year. The midshipmen and visitors watched the Navy track and field team defeat West Point, 76 1-3 to 49 2-3, and the Navy baseball team win a 4-to-2 game from the Cadets. They cheered when the 6-to-5 victory of the Navy lacrosse team over the Army at West Point was announced.

College Polo Result

Harvard 8, Yale 4.

Lock the Wrist for All Volleys



White Studio, West Point

West Point Tennis Coach Illustrates Volley Positions

Upper Left—Chambers shows how to meet a high volley on the backhand. Lower Left—Position for a low backhand volley. Note crouch and balance. Upper Right—Meeting the ball on a high forehand volley. Lower Right—Position at point of contact with ball on a low forehand volley. Note how left arm helps to insure balance. In the above poses, notice that Chambers is coming forward to meet the ball in each instance; also his eyes are on the "ball."

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

'Improving Your Tennis'

Fifth of 12 Articles

"THE volley is vital in modern tennis," said Ralph E. Chambers, United States Military Academy tennis coach, when asked for still another lesson for readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Clad in his usual white tennis clothes, and racket in hand, our genial instructor posed on one of West Point's clay courts for four photographs to illustrate the high and low—forehand and backhand—volley positions. Incidentally, it was on these courts, shortly afterward, that the Cadet tennis team won the New York state intercollegiate tennis trophy for the first time in the history of the tournament.

Now let us follow Chambers' instructions. He said volleys may be divided into two classes:

1. The low volley; hit from below the waistline.

2. The high volley; hit between the waistline and head.

"All low volleys," Chambers continued, "are primarily blocked; while high volleys may be either blocked or hit, depending on which best fits the case. A volley should never be stroked, as there is no follow through on a low volley, and very little on a high one.

"The volley is usually made from a point approximately six feet from the net and should be hit at the first opportunity given to get the racket squarely on the ball. The rules of footwork governing the forehand and backhand drives theoretically apply to volleying. When time does not permit getting your feet into the proper position, you must get your weight on the foot nearest the ball and push forward into the shot. No time should be lost in making a volley.

"All volleys, high or low, should be hit with a firm and locked wrist. The wrist should always be below the racket head, to insure bracing of the racket against the impact of the ball. Allow the force of the incoming shot, plus your own weight and timing, to return the ball without making it necessary to snap, or 'wrist' it over.

"The tilted racket face will be sufficient to get any required angle to the return, by glancing the ball off the strings. Hit the low volleys softly, and short, with well-placed angles, never hard; for, owing to the height of the net, they will otherwise be too high and long. Any ball above the net may be hit hard, as most high volleys require speed and depth.

"A good volleyer must exercise intelligence and anticipation. These are of great importance in getting into correct positions to meet the ball.

"A good way to perfect volleying," said Chambers, "is to practice the ability of going to the net after serving. In going to the net, it is most important that you go all the way in. It is disastrous to stop somewhere in midcourt. It is far easier to make a volley from a point close to the net, and you should always work forward, attacking with your volleys. The only defensive volley is one at your feet as you go in. You should try to win volleys with placements rather than speed, although you may use speed on a high volley.

"The forehand volley is made with your body at right angles to the net; your left foot advanced forward to the shot; and your weight evenly distributed on both feet. Your wrist should be below the racket head, which is tilted slightly under the ball. Your whole movement must be one of blocking the ball with your wrist held firmly. Your body should be in a somewhat crouched position and the knees bent. From this position it is possible for you to make a quick return to any other position required.

"For a backhand volley," concludes Chambers, "your body position, weight control and balance are the same as that of the forehand, except that your right foot comes forward to meet the ball. The racket is held firmly, with the grip used in the backhand shot. Use the left arm for balance, in the same manner as the right arm, in the forehand volley."

Syracuse Crews Win

ITHACA, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Syracuse's junior varsity crew, the eight which won over Cornell's Jayvees on Onondage Lake three weeks ago, came through with another victory on Cayuga Lake Saturday, vanquishing Cornell's varsity by a length and a quarter in the climax race of Cornell's spring day regatta. The Orange oarsmen, stroked by Bart O'Hearn, rowed the two-mile course at a slow beat to win decisively from the faster, choppier stroking Cornellians in 10m. 52 2-5s. The former Orange varsity, the crew that lost to Cornell at Syracuse, was beaten again on Saturday, bowing to the Red junior eight by a quarter length in the closest race of the afternoon. Syracuse's time was 11m. 7 1-5s. Cornell's freshman oarsmen were beaten for the first time, losing to the Orange eight by a length and a half in 11m. 7 1-5s. The Red yearlings had beaten their Syracuse rivals at Syracuse three weeks ago.

United States Team Beaten

ROME, May 28 (AP)—The United States team was eliminated from the world soccer football championships in the first round yesterday when Italy defeated the Americans 7 to 1 before a crowd of 30,000. The Italian team showed marked superiority from start to finish, leading 3 to 0 at half time. Both South American entrants, Argentina and Brazil, likewise were eliminated, Sweden beating the former, 3 to 2, at Bologna, while Spain defeated Brazil, 3 to 1, at Genoa. At Turin, Austria was carried to two extra periods before it could eliminate France, 3 to 2, while Germany was given a great tussle by Belgium before winning, 5 to 2, at Florence. In other first-round results, Czechoslovakia defeated Roumania at Triest, 2 to 1; Hungary conquered Egypt, 4 to 2, at Naples, and Switzerland won from Holland at Milan, 3 to 2.

College Baseball Results

Annapolis 4, West Point 2.
Bates 7, Colby 5.
Colgate 6, Syracuse 5.
Dartmouth 3, Cornell 1.
Delaware 4, Temple 3.
Hamilton 7, Rochester 4.
Harvard Alumni 7, Harvard 2.
Hillsdale 9, Bluffton 4.
Kalamazoo T. 17, Ball State 2.
Lebanon Valley 5, Albright 0.
Michigan 4, Indiana 2.
Minnesota 7, Northwestern 4.
Muhlenberg 3, Penn A. C. 2.
New Hampshire 10, Mass State 6.
New York A. C. 4, New York 2.
Penn State 6, Bucknell 2.
Providence 7, Brown 0.
St. Olaf 19, Augsburg 1.
Tufts 4, Alumni 0.
Vermont 16, St. Lawrence 8.
Wisconsin 8, Iowa 5.
Yale 9, Holy Cross 3.

Harvard Crews Beat Yale

DERBY, Conn., May 28 (AP)—Harvard crews won both races over Yale on the lower Housatonic late Saturday. The Harvard 150-pound freshman crew defeated the Blue 150-pound yearling eight in a slow race, by a length. The Brooks House of Harvard triumphed over Vanderbilt College of Yale in the final race by nearly three lengths. In the opening race, the Crimson led all the way, crossing the final mark in 7m. 13 2-5s. Yale was 4s. slower. The last race found the Brooks and Vanderbilt crews even at the first quarter-mile. Harvard went in front at the half-mile and gradually increased its lead. Harvard's time was 6m. 49s. and Yale's 7m. Both races were over the one-mile and 5-16 course.

United States Scores Clean Sweep in Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 28—The United States Davis Cup team will meet Mexico at Baltimore next week-end as the result of its clean sweep over Canada in the first round of the North American Zone competition here.

Saturday, the American doubles team of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn clinched the series by defeating Walter L. Martin and Marcel Rainville, 6—0, 6—4, 6—0.

Yesterday, Francis X. Shields won in straight sets from M. Laird Watt of Montreal, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. Watt, McGill University student and Canadian intercollegiate champion, held a 4—1 lead over Shields in the third set. At that point Shields regained his stride and won five straight games for the set and match.

Lester R. Stoefen defeated Gilbert Nunns, captain of the Dominion forces, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

Irish Football Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—All-Ireland's championship Gaelic football team, the Cavan County Booters, with a second half rally, defeated an all-Pennsylvania lineup of stars 14 to 4 yesterday. The Pennsylvania team took a 4-to-0 lead early in the first half and then slowly lost ground to the invaders. The Cavan team tied the score at 4-all toward the end of the first half, then scored 10 points in the second. Pat Devlin, center forward of the Cavan team, led the attack by scoring five points.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	18	12	.600
New York	20	14	.588
Detroit	18	16	.529
Washington	19	17	.528
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Boston	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	15	19	.441
Chicago	12	20	.375

Results May 26
Detroit 6, Boston 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 9, Chicago 7.

Results May 27
Detroit 9, Boston 3.
St. Louis 16, New York 7.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 9, Chicago 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	11	.646
St. Louis	21	13	.618
Chicago	22	15	.595
New York	20	15	.571
Boston	16	16	.500
Brooklyn	15	18	.454
Philadelphia	11	20	.355
Cincinnati	7	24	.225

Results May 26
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
All other games postponed.

Results May 27
Boston, 5, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 0.

Runyan Wins Met. Open

WESTFIELD, N. J., May 28 (AP)—Paul Runyan, young professional from Westchester, Saturday won the metropolitan open golf championship with a 72-hole total of 287 to stamp himself an outstanding contender for the national open beginning at Merion June 7. Runyan holed a tricky-five-foot putt on the home green after recovering from a bunker to post a 71 and nose out the two veterans, Walter Hagen and Wiffy Cox, leaders at the halfway mark, by one stroke. Craig Wood, who lost the British open to Denny Shute in a playoff last year, finished fourth with 291.

Katharine Winthrop Wins Final

Katharine Winthrop of Boston succeeded Virginia Ellis of Brookline as Massachusetts women's tennis champion at The Country Club, Brookline, Saturday. Miss Winthrop defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Needham, 6—3, 6—4. The doubles title was won on Sunday by Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. Roger Griswold of Dedham who defeated Mrs. Guild and Margaret Blake of Boston, 6—3, 6—0. The mixed doubles final is scheduled for today.

Harvard Trophies Awarded

Charles J. Nevin '34 of Caldwell, N. J., and Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34 of Concord, Mass., were awarded the Barrett Wendell Junior Trophy Bat and Wingate Memorial Cup, respectively, yesterday, according to an announcement from the Harvard A. A. The Wingate Cup is awarded to Harvard's best all-around baseball player and the Wendell trophy is given each year to the best offensive player.

College Track Results

Annapolis 76 1-3, West Point 49 2-3.
Coe 94 Cornell C. 42.
Delaware 64, Drexel 62.
Iowa 69, Minnesota 57.
Iowa State 84, Drake 47.
Northwestern 63¾, Ohio State 51¾, Wisconsin 38½, Chicago 17.
Rochester 67, Hamilton 64.
Union 93, Hamilton 33.

Twentieth Game Drawn

NUREMBERG, Ger., May 28 (AP)—After drawing the nineteenth game of their championship chess match yesterday afternoon, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogoljubow, the challenger, played another draw in the twentieth last night.

Maureen Orcutt Wins Final

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., May 28 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt Saturday won the women's metropolitan golf final for the fifth time, defeating Charlotte Glutting in the 36-hole final match, 3 and 4.

Helen Jacobs Advances Into Round of Eight

To Meet Lolette Payot of Switzerland in Semifinals

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—The sole American survivor but apparently undisturbed by her responsibility, Helen H. Jacobs, the United States women's titleholder, today advanced easily to the quarterfinal round of the French hard court tennis championships with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Mary Harwick, 18-year-old unranked English girl.

Miss Jacobs did not exert herself in the match, being content to keep the ball in play and let Miss Harwick beat herself on errors.

Miss Jacobs, paired with her Wightman Cup teammate, Sarah H. Palfrey, advanced into the quarterfinals of women's doubles without lifting a racquet. Cecile Assem and Marie Horn, of Germany, defaulted.

The American champion is paired against Lolette Payot of Switzerland, in the second round.

The other quarterfinalists are Margaret (Peggy) Scriven of England, the defending champion, Nancy Lyle and Katherine E. Stammers, both also from across the channel, Mme. René Mathieu, ranking Frenchwoman, Cilly Aussem of Germany and Lucia Valerio of Spain.

Mlle. Payot gained the round of eight with a 7—5, 2—6, 6—4 victory over Colette Rosambert of France, Miss Lyle defeated Mrs. Holesworth, 6—4, 6—2, and little Miss Stammers put out the Australian champion, Joan Hartigan, 6—3, 6—4.

Wilmer M. Hines and Henry Culley, the North Carolina-California duo, were put out of men's singles by Daniel Prenn, the former German star, and Harry Hopman of Australia, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, paired with Mme. René Mathieu, won a second-round match in women's doubles from Joan Macalpine and Mrs. A. M. Yorke of England, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Peggy Scriven yesterday obtained revenge for her Wightman Cup defeat at the hands of Sarah H. Palfrey last year, eliminating the Brookline (Mass.) girl, 6—4, 6—4, in the second round.

Miss Palfrey's defeat came as the climax of another disastrous day for American hopes, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Carolin Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus all were beaten in doubles play.

Miss Babcock and Ed Andrews of New Zealand were eliminated in a second-round mixed doubles match by Mlle. M. R. Couquerque of Holland and the Czech, Princec, 6—2, 8—6, while Miss Andrus and A. Lesueur of France were beaten in the same division by Elizabeth Ryan and Adrian K. Quist of Australia, 6—3, 6—1.

In women's doubles, Miss Cruickshank and Ida Adamoff of France were eliminated by Mlle. Couquerque and Muriel Thomas of England, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Signorina Valerio sprang the biggest upset of the tournament when she put out the English star, Betty Nuthall, 8—6, 6—4. Fraulein Aussem eliminated Hedwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6 and Mme. Mathieu defeated Marieluis Horn of Germany, 6—4, 7—5.

Play in men's singles was marked by the advance into the quarterfinals of J. H. (Jack) Crawford, defending champion from Australia, and three Britons, F. J. Perry, H. W. (Bunny) Austin and G. P. Hughes.

Crawford met with surprisingly stubborn resistance from Mohammed Sleem, Davis Cup player from India, but won, 0—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0. Sleem's lobbing game annoyed the champion no end in the first set, the Indian giving Crawford only five points in winning at love. Perry, chief threat to Crawford's hold on the title, disposed of Harry Hopman of Australia, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; Austin eliminated Herman Artens of Austria, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3, and Hughes ousted the Czech, L. Hecht, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Also reaching the quarterfinals were Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany and Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia. Von Cramm eliminated Max Ellmer of Switzerland, 6—1, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1, and Menzel scored over Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Other results yesterday:

Women's Doubles—First Round

Miss R. M. Hardwick and Katherine Stammers, England, defeated Jacqueline Goldschmidt, France, and Nellie Adamson, England, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Don P. Turnbull and Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated A. Sertorio and G. Palmieri, Italy, 6—1, 6—1.

Giorgio de Stefani and Taroni, Italy, defeated Ed Andrews and C. E. Malfroy, New Zealand, 10—8, 6—4, 7—5.

Martin Legeay and A. Lesueur, France, defeated Gabriel Mercier and Carl Aeschliman, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Von Kehrling and E. Gabrowitz defeated Andrew Lacroix and Rodel, 6—1, 7—5, abandoned.

Third Round

Christian Boussus and Marcel Barnard, France, defeated Hans Kleinschroth and Tuescher, Germany, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Third Round

Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, defeated Andre Merlin, France, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Christian Boussus, France, won by default from W. O. Rodel.

Pennsylvanians Win Three

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania won three of the six individual titles in the sixth national A. A. U. weight-lifting championships here yesterday. Arthur Levan of Reading, Penna., successfully defended his 126-pound title with a total of 830½ pounds in five lifts. Robert Mitchell of York, Penna., added the senior national title in the 148-pound class to his junior crown in the same division by lifting 990 pounds. Richard Bachtell of York was the winner in the 132-pound class with a total of 896½ pounds. Other winners were: 112-pound class, Robert F. Knodle, Hagerstown, Md., 693 pounds; 118 pounds, Ralph Vieria, New Bedford, Mass., 731½ pounds; 181-pound class, Gino Quilici, Portland, Ore., 1012 pounds.

College Lacrosse Results

Annapolis 6, West Point 5.
Colgate 10, Mohawk L. C. 0.
Mt. Washington 10, Johns Hopkins 9.
Springfield 13, Brown 3.
Syracuse 14, Cornell 4.
Union 10, Williams 3.
Yale 9, Harvard 8.

College Golf Results

Amherst 6, Wesleyan 0.
Harvard 8, Brown 1.
Holy Cross 5, Brown 1.
Williams 7, Dartmouth 2.
Williams 6½, Holy Cross 2½.
Yale 6, Alumni 6.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Michigan 4, Chicago 2.
Michigan State 5, Ohio State 1.
Tufts 3, Vermont 3.

Eastern Colleges To Form Another Meet

REPRESENTATIVES of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania met during the Intercollegiates at Philadelphia and decided, subject to approval of their respective athletic committees, to conduct a track and field meet at Princeton, May 11, 1935, with trials in the morning and finals in the afternoon.

All agreed that they would not sacrifice any of their dual meets, since there are five Saturdays in May for the next five seasons.

It was done for two reasons, one to offer more chance for competition with each other and two, to build up interest in track and field in communities outside of where the I. A. A. A. A. is held. Chairman of the new meet is James Swartz of Pennsylvania, and Asa Bushnell of Princeton is secretary.

It was recommended that the 1936 meet be held at New Haven, Conn.

All-Star Baseball Game Is Scheduled For Polo Grounds

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The annual all-star game between the outstanding players of the American and National Leagues has been set for July 10 at the Polo Grounds as K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, and the league presidents, John Heydler and William Harridge, decided to alternate the game each year in the future between the two circuits.

Several changes in handling the contest, which turned out to be a tremendous success when sponsored in Chicago by a newspaper last year, were decided upon at the meeting of the baseball officials.

A committee of sports writers from the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association will handle the balloting contest to determine the makeup of the two teams. The American League won the first of the series, 4 to 2.

The Polo Grounds will serve as the home club for the National League just as the White Sox ball park in Chicago served as the home grounds for the American League players last year. In the future the leagues will alternate in choosing home grounds in whatever cities are awarded the contest. President Harridge won the choice of the site with the toss of a coin last year.

Managers and coaches of the two teams will be picked by the league heads, but the lineups will be chosen by vote of the fans conducted by newspapers throughout the country. The top 20 in each league after the ballots are all in will make up the squads from which the managers will choose the starting nines.

Miss Taubele vs. Mrs. McBride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 28—Norma Taubele of New York and Mrs. Frederick McBride of Short Hills reached the final round of the eighth annual women's eastern lawn tennis championship at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday. Miss Taubele, winner of the eastern title in 1930 and 1932, beat Grace P. Surber of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. McBride, for the former Penelope W. Anderson, defeated Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., 3—6, 7—5, 7—5. Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Alice Francis Wolf of Montclair reached the doubles final by defeating the defending champions, Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York, 8—6, 6—4. Misses Taubele and Sharp are the other doubles finalists.

Aurora Wins Open Match

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., May 28 (AP)—The Aurora polo four of Harold E. Talbott Jr., Seymour Knox, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. and Billy Post Saturday rode in an 8-to-2 victory over Wykham in the first match of the Roehampton open polo tournament. The invading Americans have lost several handicap training matches as they accustomed their ponies to English conditions but were in fine fettle as they rode over the English side to easy victory.

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Vines Victor Over Tilden In Pro Tennis

Martin Plaa Surprises by Winning From Cochet in Straight Sets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. rose to the heights which placed him at the top of the amateur ranks, yesterday, when the final round-robin of the eastern professional tennis championships at Park Avenue Tennis Club resumed proceedings after an interruption of two days, caused by rain. He won his second match of the singles series, defeating William T. Hilden 2d, and has only to meet Martin Plaa this afternoon in which a victory will clinch the title. The score of his victory over Tilden was 3—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Later in the afternoon he won his doubles match with Keith Gledhill as his partner, defeating Tilden, who was paired with Alfred H. Chapin, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

The other singles victory was a great surprise. Martin Plaa caught Henri Cochet off his stride, and displaying the best tennis he has shown in the United States, won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles, however, the result was reversed, as Cochet and Vincent Richards proved too steady for Plaa and Bruce Barnes, in spite of brilliant work by the losers, and the latter pair won, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Plaa displayed all the technique which has placed him high in Europe, driving at the backhand of Cochet and shooting through the opening for many placements. He also handled Cochet's service with effect, the latter winning only five games out of 13, to 10 for Plaa.

The battle between

San Diego Women Battle Criminals By Secret Network

Organized Action Brings Fear to Gangsters, Director Says

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 28 (AP)—A woman's secret "committee of 600," which quickly became 1400 and still is growing, has started an invisible war against vice and lawlessness in San Diego County, the locale of many unsolved murders in recent years. The leader of the committee said yesterday that the underworld already had begun to show its fear.

Inspired by an appeal of Mary Roberts Rinehart, writer, to women of the country to fight crime, the committee was the outgrowth of a plan evolved by the San Diego Women's Civic Center.

The idea was presented to the California Federation of Women's Clubs convention at Riverside recently and is being studied, its sponsors said, with a view to forming similar organizations throughout the State.

Known by Numbers

Under the plan as evolved and carried out by Mrs. A. L. Simpson, chairman of the Civic Center crime department, arrangements were made to have 100 women serve anonymously in each of the six councilmanic districts of the city. None of the women is listed by name and they are known only by numbers assigned to them.

To start the district organizations, Mrs. Simpson appointed a "No. 1" woman in each area. Each "No. 1" appointed three more, and the triumvirates in turn chose others until the committee of 600 was complete. Thus a secret network of operatives was set up. Women from all walks of life were included and strict secrecy was maintained.

The plan attracted the attention of women throughout the country and they clamored to join the movement. As a result, Mrs. Simpson says, here files, kept secretly, bulge with data, "causing fear in criminal circles." The committee does not take the credit, but city and county law agencies report there has been a big decrease in crime in recent months.

Federals Act on Tip

The committee considers the federal field the most important and sends to Washington the information that workers obtain. This week two federal investigators were sent here from Los Angeles in connection with a matter about which Mrs. Simpson reported.

"In our wildest dreams we never could have realized the scope and importance the work has assumed," Mrs. Simpson said. "Officers are encouraging the workers and are coöperating fully."

In addressing the federation convention at Riverside, Dr. Paul Cadman, professor of economics at the University of California, paid tribute to Mrs. Simpson and her committee for "starting a significant movement that should and undoubtedly will be an example to women throughout the nation."

He proclaimed it the "finest gesture yet made showing the way out of the crime bog that has been presented," and said it was "encouraging to note that women have organized to combat such conditions."

Machines Draw Crowds

Exhibitions of machine parts and accessories draw huge crowds in New York City.

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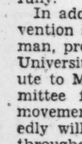

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Daily Features

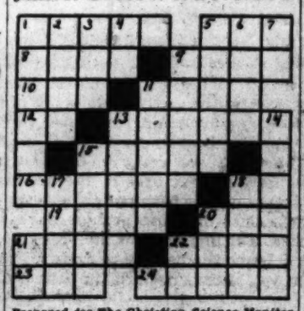
With the Inventors

Auto Mirror

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW feminine drivers won't have to twist and turn the rear-view mirror every time they wish to pat a lock of hair into place! Sidney Peters, of Denver, Colorado, has taken out U. S. Patent No. 1957847 on an automobile accessory composed of a number of horizontal strips of mirror glass, so arranged that they may be pulled down in front of the windshield for a mirror, or rolled up like a window shade into a small box, when not in use.

Junior Cross-Word No. 191



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—The Aroostook River is in this State.
5—Low swampy land.
8—River in Ireland.
9—Crowds.
10—White metal.
11—River in Mexico flowing into Gulf of California.
12—Sun god.
13—Natural ability.
15—Pertaining to the poles.
16—Moderately cold.
18—Musical note.
19—Old cloth measures.
20—Small sharp explosive report.
21—Raw metals.
22—Coat of domesticated sheep.
23—Supplied with food.
24—Of small importance.

Down

1—Relating to measurement.
2—Tune.
3—Hotel.
4—No. 1 across belongs to this group of states (ab.).
5—Lobby of a theater.
6—Black.
7—Cape Breton Island is part of this Canadian province (ab.).
9—Name of peninsula at extreme southern end of Asia.
11—Public walks.
13—Imposts or duties.
14—In a triple manner.
15—Heaped.
17—In this place.
18—Discuss.
20—Wicker vessel or trap to catch eels, lobsters, etc.
21—About.
22—You and I.
(The solution appears elsewhere)

Your Camera

What to Photograph

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

ONE of the camera questions most frequently asked is: What shall I take, and what are the chances of my ever finding a market for what I do take?

Pictures that are easily obtained are seldom salable, for the chances are that others have made the same subjects and have offered them to every market in the United States.

One of the best methods to follow is to make up groups of pictures. For instance, take trees; whenever and wherever you go, make a point of photographing every historic or interesting tree. Soon you will find you have a collection of trees from all over the country. This set of pictures is an asset, because no one else will deliberately travel to obtain those same trees, since it would prove too costly. When the opportunity comes for selling a set of pictures of trees, you will have a layout which could not be duplicated on short notice.

Pose some automobile or figure to contrast the size, but not in such a position that it detracts from the tree itself. Trees are only suggestions. There are hundreds of other groups that will at some time prove salable.

Just fences, rose covered gates, historic houses, windmills, boats—anything that is of general interest—will work into a good series if a little care is taken in selection and the pictures are made with a definite end in view.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Crumbs and Bubbles

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW I was meditating on the things that seem to be Trivial and how when they are many, they become an Heap so that they Block the Amenities of Life.

And I listened and I heard the Patter of Little Feet, and I stopped my work, and the daughter of the daughter of Keturah ran into mine arms, and pulled my Beard, and kissed me upon both of my cheeks and once beside, and she said:

Grandpa, on this day I am Three Years Old, and behold there hath been given unto me a Doll, and a Cake with Three Candles thereupon.

And I said unto her, It was a glad day when God sent they Mother unto us, and another glad day three years ago when He did send thee; and behold the years have gone so fast that when I hold thee in mine arms, I know not if it be thee or thy mother.

And she said, Grandpa, Behold it Snoweth. Take me out that I may behold the Snow.

So I took her out, wrapped in her Double Garments, and she rejoiced in the Snow. And she beheld how it came down in her face in what she called Little Bubbles, for they melted straightway, and how it fell upon my coat in what she called Little Crumbs.

For it is on this manner that she fitteth the words that she knoweth to her New Experiences, and oft do I marvel at the way in which she findeth a word for the thing she hath not known. And I considered her use of the words Bubbles and Crumbs of Snow. And we went within the house, and watched through the window, and we saw the Snow strike the window in Bubbles, and fall outside in Crumbs. And the Crumbs and the Bubbles were both Very Little Things.

Now when the morning was come, Behold the Snow was piled at my door in a Great Drift. And I listened, and behold there were no Trains, and I waited, and behold there were no Mails. And certain of my neighbors had no Coal and could not get it.

And I considered, and said, Behold the Crumbs of Snow and the Bubbles of Snow fell in the face of the Little Maiden, and on the Overcoat of her Grandfather. How small were they one by one, and behold they Stop the Trains.

And I considered that it is even so with many things in life that are small in themselves, but when multiplied they become Habits that men cannot break, or Grievances that rend Friendships Asunder, even as Great Drifts are made of Bubbles and Crumbs of Snow.

Just Between Us

THE inventor of a portable electric fountain, which was described in "With the Inventors" recently, writes: "It may interest you to know that although only my name and the city where I live were mentioned, without the street address, your readers were not discouraged from writing me, and several letters have been received—four letters in this morning's mail alone! This leads us to believe that The Christian Science Monitor would be a good medium for us to advertise in." We heartily agree—and success to you, Mr. Kraus!

Just a reminder to contributors—and may their tribe increase—that the inclusion of stamps with Jokes, Sundials, Vocations, Camera Club pictures, etc., is a reminder to us that unused contributions should be returned.

A subscriber, in returning one of the "What Do You Read?" ballots, notes on the margin: "Perhaps we shall have to add a page to the Monitor. Why not let the Advertising men get busy?" We are letting them; and goodness knows, they are busy. The main point is, is everyone doing his share by supporting the advertisers we have?

Six hundred ballots have been tabulated. The following features have been honored with 500 or more regular and occasional readers: Sundial, 559; Quotation, 543; In Lighter Vein, 543; Snubs, 530; Daily Anecdote, 529; Facts About the Bible, 510; Cartoons of the Week, 508. And still they pour in!—*Feature Editor.*

In Lighter Vein

Familiar Path

"It was a church wedding," said the best man. "Just as Frank and the widow started down the aisle, however, every light in the building went out!"

"What did the couple do then?"

"Oh, they just kept on going. The widow knew the way."

The Warning

Chief of Amateur Fire Brigade: "You're late in getting here."

Young Fireman: "I live a long way away."

Chief: "That's no excuse. In future you must live nearer the scene of the fire."—*Answers.*

All Cried Out

Guide: "And this, gentlemen, is the famous Wailing Wall.

Traveling Journalist: "Well, where's the sob sisters?"—*Cornell Widow.*

Already Named

"Have you had any trouble naming your baby boy?"

"Not at all. There's only one rich uncle, you know."

Crooked Stuff

Mergers have hit the cross roads. In Big Pine, Calif., a large sign announces: "Permanent Waving and Fish Worms."—*Variety.*

Kitten at the Window

Such an Appealing Look! We Trust That as Soon as Oscar Maurer, Berkeley, Calif., Snapped the Picture, He Let the Little Bundle of Wistfulness Go Out. Our Thanks, a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB, and a Dollar Go to Oscar.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DARE to be true, nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most, grows two thereby.

—GEORGE HERBERT

State Flower No. 33

Courtesy Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Idaho: Wild Syringa

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE botanical name for Idaho's floral queen has its roots in antiquity. Tradition has it that this flower was a favorite of Ptolemy Philadelphus, one of the kings of ancient Egypt. When Linnæus, the father of modern botany and zoology, was naming plants, and groups of plants, he called the *Philadelphus* flower group after the famous ruler.

Like the floral emblems of Oregon and Montana, that of Idaho was first seen and collected in the herbarium of Meriweather Lewis, explorer, soldier, and naturalist. Pursh, in looking about for a specific name, honored Lewis by calling the bloom *Philadelphus Lewisii.* The name is particularly appropriate, for this wild syringa can be found only in the great Northwest, the old stamping ground of the Lewis and Clark expeditions.

The shrub is from one to three feet tall, a member of the saxifrage family, with four white oval petals and a yellow center to the corolla. It flourishes in the mountainous regions and has an exquisite perfume. Occasionally the name "mock orange" is given to the shrub, but not by natives of Idaho.

Unofficial adoption was made in 1893 when Idaho sent her exhibit to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, but legislative sanction was not given until 1931.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Aaron

AARON was the son of Amram and Jochebed (Ex. 6:20) and was three years older than his brother Moses (Ex. 7:7), though younger than his sister Miriam. As Aaron grew he became known for his eloquence (Ex. 4:14), and God appointed him as Moses' "spokesman" and his "prophet" in his dealings with the people (Ex. 4:16; 7:1), since Moses claimed that he himself was "slow of speech" (Ex. 4:10). Later on, Aaron and his sons, together with Moses and the seventy elders, approached Mount Sinai and "saw the God of Israel" (Ex. 24:9f.).

Despite the fact that Aaron had been allotted the exalted position of high-priest, he joined with his sister Miriam in disputing Moses' authority; but soon acknowledged his fault (Num. 12). He seems to have been a party to the disobedience of Moses at Meribah (Num. 20:12), for, as a result of the incident, both brothers were denied the privilege of entering the Promised Land; and shortly afterwards Aaron passed on in Mount Hor, at the age of 123 (Num. 33:39).

Worth Knowing

TO PREVENT STARLINGS FROM ROOSTING - THE CARETAKER OF THE LEICESTER SQUARE GARDENS, LONDON, MAKES HIS EVENING ROUNDS WITH A RATTLE!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: An average use of four hours a day for radio sets is reported by an investigator, who most patently didn't investigate in our neighborhood.

Humorist: A critic declares that there is nothing that annoys novelists more than the person who starts reading their books in the middle. Unless, of course, it's the person who stops reading at that point.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

THE manufacturer of a caramel pop corn here has placed gayly clad sales people at busy corners to sell his wares. These men and women have become familiar figures in the residential section. Sometimes they make few sales, but no matter how trying the weather, they hold their corners.

No long ago a business man saw how discouraged one of these men looked, so he handed him a quarter, saying, "Give five sacks to the first five persons who pass you and look discouraged." The giver went on down the street, confident that by the time the pop-corn man had cheered five discouraged-looking persons by a little gift, his expression would have changed so much that he would actually invite sales. Of course, he could have kept the quarter and the corn, too.

Directly across from the corner was a beautiful home owned by a well-to-do woman. She had seen the man give the coin and take nothing in return, and was curious to see what the pop-corn man had been told to do. She watched him give away five bags of his corn, not to the first five persons to come by, but he gave discriminately. He gave so graciously that the woman went over to him as he was getting ready to go home and said, "You opened your hand and gave so wholeheartedly that you made me want to do the same." Her gift to him was a dollar.

A Word a Day

Invidious

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Catharine saw the peril of such a step, and declined the *invidious* honor" (Macaulay: "History of England").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

dangerous — hateful
insidious — invited
doubtful — proffered

Pronunciation: *In-vid'-ih-us* (each *i* short, *u* clipped).

Derivation: Our word is derived from the Latin *invidiosus,* "envious," from *invidia,* "envy." We apply it to that which attracts odium or ill will to the person performing, or to that fitted to excite envy or malicious grudging against the possessor. Although the word is occasionally used as a synonym of "coveted" or "desirable," the principal use is closely allied with "hateful."

Exalted positions are subject to the greatest envy; hence the more humble the station, the less invidious it is.

Notes and Queries

Split infinitives ("Teacher") — On Dec. 2, 1932, we devoted almost half a column to a dissertation on this subject, which may be summarized as follows: The splitting of an infinitive, while generally to be avoided, is to be preferred to ambiguity or artificiality.

Those who say that an infinitive should never be split are invited to tell us how they would better say, without recasting, the following:

The Non-Aryans must expect the Hitler Government to at least neglect their interests.

Our object is to further cement trade relations between the United States and Mexico.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Daily Anecdote

The Pilgrim Mothers

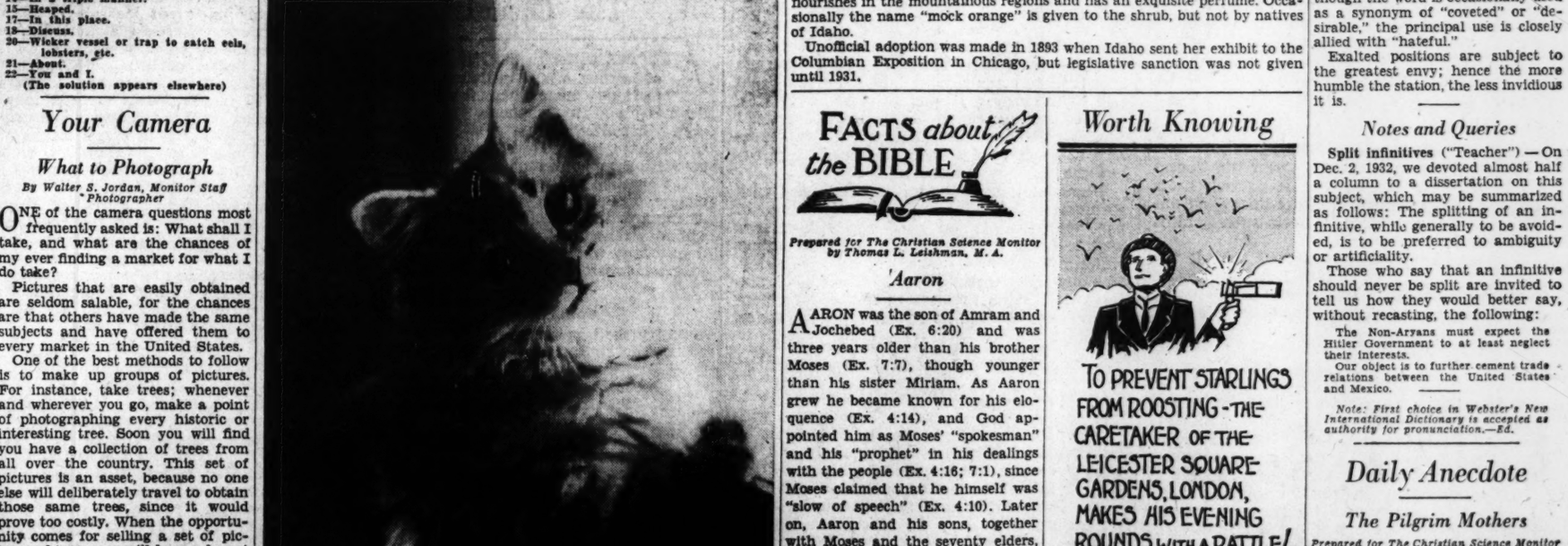
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE many witticisms attributed to the late Joseph H. Choate, one of the most outstanding is his famous toast to the fair sex, given at a dinner:

"Women, the better half of the Yankee world, without whose aid the stern Pilgrims never could have achieved the historic title of the Pilgrim Fathers! The Pilgrim Mothers were more devoted martyrs than were the Pilgrim Fathers, because they not only had to bear the same hardships that the Pilgrim Fathers suffered, but they had to endure the Pilgrim Fathers besides."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Mole Detours*

By THE HAGERS


I CALLED ALOUD TO MR. MOLE; HE POPPED RIGHT UP OUT OF HIS HOLE.
"IT'S PLAIN TO SEE THAT YOU WERE QUITE A BUSY LITTLE MOLE LAST NIGHT."
"THESE SUBWAY PLANS THAT I HAVE DRAWN DO SEEM TO UNDERMINE YOUR LAWN."
"SUPPOSE WE RUN YOUR SUBWAY, SAY, ABOUT TEN FEET THIS OTHER WAY."
WE NEVER NEED TO ARBITRATE, FOR MOLE AND I CO-OPERATE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Can the Lords Check Socialism?

FOR twenty-three years the question of reforming the House of Lords has been a recurrent topic of debate among British politicians. Recently, with some suddenness, it has become a live issue; and in the near future it promises to become a burning issue on which the fate of governments may depend. Many Conservatives are convinced that the House of Lords will soon be the only barrier between a Labor Party, flushed with victory at the polls, and a social revolution.

Lord Salisbury, in introducing a bill for reforming the upper chamber, quoted the words of Sir Stafford Cripps: "The Labor Government's first step will be to call Parliament together at the earliest moment and place before it an Emergency Powers Bill, to be passed through all its stages on the first day." Lord Salisbury urged the necessity of some precaution to "prevent the country from being exposed to these perils"; and he asked for a measure to improve the personnel of the House of Lords, so that its prestige would be heightened, and to increase its powers, so that it could compel a revolutionary government to suspend its measures until it had consulted the country a second time.

Twenty-four years have elapsed since a Liberal Government had its historic quarrel with the House of Lords. That Government, after two elections, and a threat to swamp the upper house by the creation of new peers, passed an act which forbade the Lords to interfere with money bills, and limited its veto on other measures by providing that a bill passed by the Commons in three successive sessions should thereupon become law; in other words, it could suspend for two years, but not more, the passing of any ordinary bill.

In thus curtailing the powers of the Lords, the Liberal Premier promised also to reform its Constitution. But that second measure has never been passed. And now Conservatives and Liberals and some moderate Labor men are asking, What is to be done if an extremist government, swept into power by a wave of popular feeling, brings in revolutionary legislation? If the present House of Lords uses its suspensory veto, a Labor government, pointing to its purely hereditary and unrepresentative character, would have a strong case for demanding its total abolition. The majority of the 700 hereditary peers are men who make no claim to be politicians and never go near the Houses of Parliament. There are a few dozen peers eminently qualified to revise ordinary legislation, but most of them have no such qualifications.

In fact, it is generally agreed that if the House is to survive and to have the moral authority to delay major measures passed by the House of Commons, it must be reformed. It is less easy to secure agreement on the manner. Right-Wing Conservatives, while anxious to improve its personnel, would leave it a mainly Conservative body. Politicians of the Left insist that it can only be reformed by making it as favorable to one party as another.

It is recalled that a committee presided over by Lord Bryce in 1917 recommended that the composition of the upper house should be mainly dependent on election by successive Houses of Commons; and there have been other responsible proposals, such as that one-third of the members should retire after each general election and be replaced by nominees of the Prime Minister. The present Government, having refused to adopt Lord Salisbury's reactionary bill, has not decided to bring in a measure of its own. But its hand may be forced. For it is recognized that if the upper chamber has not been reformed when a Socialist government comes to power, there will be imminent danger of a bitter conflict which may confront the King with the duty of making an embarrassing decision, and end in single-chamber government or dictatorship.

The Old Deal in Santo Domingo

REELECTION of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo as President of Santo Domingo was a foregone conclusion. The election was along the lines of the familiar old-style voting under a dictator of the old school where the Government polices the polls and the opponents have no chance whatever. More than an old-style dictator has been reëlected in Santo Domingo; the dictatorship is called, by those who know it intimately, one of the worst and one of the most cruel in the history of Latin America.

Yet it would be eminently unfair to leave the picture as it is. General Trujillo is, in part, a product of American imperialism in the Dominican Republic. During the stay of American marines there it was deemed advisable to organize a national guard. A private who "rendered useful service to his superiors" as an informer found favor, and when the marines left in 1924 that private was Captain Trujillo. Not only was a career launched, but an army which the Dominican Republic hardly needed was created.

In view of a recent apologia by a former member of the State Department that the landing of marines is a necessary step in certain cases, it must be recalled and repeated that the present situation in Santo Domingo shows that not even life and property in the long run are effectively protected by marine action. The only way in which a landing can accomplish its intended purpose is for the visit to become permanent. Santo Domingo has had to default on its loans, in part, to support its army and dictator. Marines can only change the color of the uniforms of those they train; the hearts and minds underneath only the peoples themselves can educate. Again imperialism has failed!

As We Look Forward

ENCOURAGING forecasts are charted and announced, carrying always a reassuring promise of good times coming. Peoples of every age and every country look forward hopefully, with a realization that, behind the clouds which tend to obscure the vision, there shines the sun of happiness and prosperity. Recently Mr. Henry Ford cheered millions of his fellow countrymen by expressing the conviction that the years to come will surpass the years gone in bringing genuine social and economic progress to the people. One need not believe Mr. Ford a true prophet to accept this forecast. Men and women, particularly citizens of great nations, usually progressive and prosperous, refuse to accept defeat or yield to discouragement.

But in recent years there has come into the experiences of many, a persistent fear that basic changes have destroyed or dislocated the economic structural machinery which has come to seem the foundation rather than the mere outward expression of harmonious existence. An era of disillusionment, bringing with it convincing evidences of the transitory value of those things which many had regarded as substantial and permanent, unquestionably has caused many thoughtful persons to seek a basis of true and actual values.

What is to bring, and what is to insure, the permanency of these better conditions? Is some new and untried formula to be prescribed, not as a palliative, but as a specific? Disillusionment has not engendered impatience. It has, rather, inspired a definite and hopeful search for the finer and more substantial things, visible and invisible, which sustain and satisfy. In this search it is being discerned that greed and fear are the lions in the path which must be met and overcome. These have too long appeared as the most persistent and aggressive enemies and destroyers of human happiness.

If we doubt this let us indulge in careful self-analysis of those human motives and human hindrances which, in retrospection, are clearly apparent and easily recognizable. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" That question, asked centuries ago, has been answered again and again in the bitter experiences of uncounted thousands in this generation of men and women. These experiences have verified and confirmed the conclusive declaration upon which the question was predicated.

Those who look hopefully forward need not be discouraged or too deeply concerned because the world has not been transformed and redeemed from greed, selfishness and baseless fears in the years that have passed since the teaching and preaching of the Nazarene brought the clear ray of light to a benighted and superstitious people. By line upon line, precept upon precept, Truth impresses itself finally and convincingly upon the consciousness of those who, willingly or unwillingly, listen and learn to understand.

We should look forward, hopefully and with assurance, claiming as a rightful fruitage of past experiences, and as a result of lessons well learned, the brighter and better things which are the first rewards of right thinking. The law of compensation is irrevocable and impartial. In its application and enforcement there are no delays, no miscarriages of justice.

The Futile Habit of "Grousing"

A FORMER United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's commented with genial humor on the English habit of "grousing." The average Briton, with all his sturdy virtues, seems to take a gloomy satisfaction in looking on the dark side of things. While standing up to his obligations probably as faithfully as any world citizen, he still inclines, conversationally at least, to despair of his country and its future.

"Grousing" is not active and specific criticism, but rather a sort of chronically pessimistic turn of thought. It is about as useful and significant, in the reported words of Alanson Houghton, as the American habit of chewing gum. "It exercises the same muscles, is just about the same strain on the intellect, and it affords a certain amount of comfort."

Not all the "grousers" are overseas. One may behold and overhear some of them at almost any time and place United States citizens gather. They are entirely at sea as to just what should be done, but quite sure that what *is* being done is not wise. They view with alarm various aspects of each new deal.

How interesting and often amusing it is that mental states are so conditioned by personal political and social persuasions. Billings, for example, who has been a lifelong Republican, cannot see how any permanent good can come out of a Democratic administration. Bronson, strict party man of another color, was quite as lugubrious about the programs of Mr. Hoover, and spread his fears abroad.

Prejudice is about the least logical of the springs of human action, but sways most of us more than we would readily admit. Who among us is free from it? The reproach of the old jingle strikes home:

> I do not like you, Dr. Fell;
> The reason why I cannot tell;
> But this I know, and know full well,
> I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

It appears that an open season of attack on both the personnel and the program of the Administration in Washington has been declared in opposition quarters. This is by no means to be deprecated, since honest criticism is a highly valuable agent in effecting social progress. But let us exhort critics to be straight shooters, with definite marks to aim at, and not mere spreaders of blue fog.

One shrinks from taking away from sad young men and disillusioned older citizens the solace of their complaints. But let these be confined to the best indoor grousing circles. Robust and dynamic people will be out on the industrial and civic highways busy at getting all the stalled motors to whirring again.

Deposit Insurance Sticks

PERHAPS the most interesting sidelight on the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives to extend the temporary form of deposit insurance over American banks is the manner in which banker opinion of the insurance act seems to have reversed itself in less than six months.

When the act went into effect January 1 most bankers unmistakably took the tremulous view of it expressed by the American Bankers Association resolutions in the autumn. Now the return of deposits to the bulwarked banks has greatly soothed the bankers, and the insurance system seems likely to be as tightly embraced by them as has been the Federal Reserve System, which also was established over their apprehensive protests.

Whether deposit insurance shall stand depends on how wisely it is carried on. The House clearly has done well to resist the drive for a complete pay-off of deposits in all closed banks. Such a socialization of losses is a bit too much. It is very well for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or now the Deposit Insurance Corporation to advance money liberally on the sound assets of closed institutions for the benefit of their depositors, but there is no reason why the Government should take the responsibility for all the mismanagement done in the name of banking for years back.

It is understandable that the Treasury and Reserve System officials may consider it impossible to examine and certify the many non-member applicant banks in time for the permanent deposit insurance plan to go into effect on July 1 of this year. But the House version of the bill as it goes to conference with the Senate has omitted the important section which now would require that banks must become members of the Federal Reserve System in order to participate in the insurance. Even this was not a conclusive step in the much needed unification of the United States banking system, but it should certainly be maintained in the conference on the bill. Conceding the desirability of localized bank control to an extent that will base credit on character as well as collateral, as emphasized by Representative Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the House Banking Committee, it should be possible to recognize this in Reserve System regulations. And so far as the strictly fiscal requirements of membership in the Reserve System are concerned, they can be met by any bank worthy of the confidence of depositors.

If the deposit insurance plan is to stand permanently and weather the storms it is intended to mitigate, it must limit its coverage to a banking system that is, in insurance parlance, "a good risk."

The Casual Day

A LETTER writer to the New York Times tells of hearing a bird in Connecticut the other morning singing the first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. "Is it possible," he asks, "that Beethoven, a great nature lover . . . should have borrowed the wonderful opening of his Fifth Symphony from a bird?"

The question will remind many of that oft-seen picture of Beethoven, at ease under the trees, listening to the birds. But in this age of radio it will also raise another question: Might not the Connecticut warbler have picked up his theme song somewhere along the ether waves?

Rondeau to Victrix

With the last word the Venus clan
Defeats the dominance of man.
Last word—with what supreme effect
All male excuses circumspect
Are gone like chaff before a fan.

The male his argument may plan,
May muster all the cant he can,
His dialectic's strength is checked
With the last word.

"I will play golf," his bluster ran,
"This is no day to see Aunt Ann."
His pride and wit left her erect,
Socratic logic she soon wrecked,
She stilled the plaint that he began
With the last word.

G. C. L.

Talk of the recovery program's threat to freedom happens to appear on newspaper pages not far from pictures of machine gunners in readiness to fire on Toledo (Ohio) strikers. The effect of this combination may be disconcerting to liberals. But it should be pointed out that the proximity of the gunners to the "threat to freedom" is more a matter of coincidence than of consequence.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The critics of the NRA (whose views some people think are narrow) are having quite a lot to say supporting Mr. Clarence Darrow. The Czechoslovaks once more pick (with universal acclamation) that grand old patriot Masaryk to be the leader of their nation. Distressing strikes in motor land are holding up important labors. Why can't we all work hand in hand and learn to act like friendly neighbors? Six anti-gangster bills are signed, designed to aid the law's enforcement. It's up to us to put behind those bills the public's full indorsement.

P. W.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby now criticizes President Roosevelt's advisers for talk of revolution. Mr. Colby is not the only, merely the latest, Brain Trust Buster.

* * *

And it may be that another reason for the existence of the Intellectual Trust is that it serves so well to absorb the anti-Administration intellectual thrusts.

The Melting Pot Boils

"SUBJECTS of Great Britain!" calls the court clerk. Into the court room stream crowds of Scots and Irish, looking as confident as if they already owned America. Their names are read aloud and checked. The names are familiar: Mrs. Theresa Jones, John O'Neil, Joseph Kelly, Edwin Mac—

Italians next. "Pietro Pablo Paladini!" Most of them are undersized, but with broad shoulders bursting from their coats. Jet-black hair carefully plastered down with pomade, flowery ties and sweaty hands. But there is also a blond Lombardian with etched profile, steely eyes and curved coral mouth. And, gently smiling down on a baby boy, there awaits her turn a beautiful young mother who might have posed for a Cinquecento Madonna.

Germans. A national group looking well-scrubbed and self-conscious. The American leveling has not yet overcome class distinctions that took centuries to develop, and so, at a glance, one identifies representatives of the various social strata. Over there is the *Bürger*, so middle-class with his square face, bristly red hair, tooth-brush moustache and stiff collar, a size too wide and too high. Next to him huddle several tow-headed peasants in their Sunday best, with large feet in square shoes, with overdeveloped hands hanging tiredly at their sides. Here is the studious young man, a future *Herr Doctor*, the pride-to-be of some American university. A bit aside stands the aristocrat, with slick black hair, high-bridged nose and piercing eyes, who shows dazzling teeth in a smile and reminds one of the moving-picture star playing European princes.

* * *

Last of all, Russians. The men are tall, rugged, masculine. Pretty women appear in greater proportion than in any other national group. Some are dark, others, from the great Russian plain, very fair. Most of them have the in-between coloring—light chestnut hair with gray or hazel eyes. The broad planes of the Slavic face give them away. Among the group there is not one hawk profile, so common in America. Good foreheads, brilliant emotional eyes, nondescript noses, few taut jaw lines. All are *émigrés*, intellectuals. Russian peasants who came over in the pre-war immigration waves do not take out citizenship papers.

The names of those present have at last been checked. Turning back to the first group, the court clerk intones the oath of allegiance:

"Do you hereby declare, on oath, that you absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, of whom—"

Droned in an American voice, the British monarch's titles resound with incongruous sonority through the American court room. The oath read, his ex-subjects respond:

"I do!"

Group after group promises to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. No doubt they mean it. But, humanly, they also dream and plan what the United States is going to do for them. Now wives and children may be sent for, bank accounts, confiscated back home, demanded through American ambassadors, trips to the old country undertaken with no fear of afterward cooling one's heels at Ellis Island. . . .

* * *

Turning at last to the Russians, the court clerk intones once more:

"Do you hereby declare, on oath, that you absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly . . . er . . . to the state of Russia, of which you have heretofore been citizens; that—"

Drowned in the chorus of "I do's" is the voice of a gray-haired man with a ravaged face, who whispers instead: "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace. . . ."

If American citizenship means so much to the others, what does it not mean to these Russians? For years they have been outlawed by their country, which itself was long outlawed by the rest of the world. Penniless, friendless, dispersed, they began life all over again, having for passport a Nansen certificate from the League of Nations or, if they happened to flee their country by way of China, a hieroglyphed scroll issued by the clerks of a Manchurian war lord—documents disdainfully handled in the chancelleries of the world. Now, from Russians of the Dispersion they are transformed into Americans of Russian extraction, with the right to struggle for survival in decent human surroundings, with the gift of a passport not only universally recognized, but recognized with deference—

Civis Americanus sum!

Three hundred new Americans hurry into the sunlit streets.

NADIA LAVROVA.

Six Big Problems Test Strength of New Deal

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, May 28

YOUR Government at Washington today is facing a series of major crises. Most of them have been uncovered or developed within a few days. You and I can be grateful that we are not in President Roosevelt's shoes, although we should note that he is using a new technique in these crises—a technique which comes close to being *laissez faire*.

First, what are the critical situations:

1. Strikes—what Mme. Secretary Perkins calls "head-busting" strikes—current and threatened. Responsibility comes straight back to Washington.

2. Congress and its vital legislative program. Highly important measures must be guided to port and Congress sent home, probably within a fortnight or three weeks.

3. Future of NRA—with the licensing clause, backbone of the entire organization, about to lapse or be renewed. This decision may be a major turning point in American industrial history.

4. War debts—as ever a serious matter—up for what may be the last crisis in their harried career.

5. General disarmament, with European peace or war—and that may mean American peace or war—desperately involved. A final decision at Geneva must be taken, the American contribution may be crucial. Connected is the old and nauseous scandal of munitions which nourish war.

6. Naval disarmament, opened up for discussion this week, with vital Anglo-American relations first involved and, second, the whole disquieting problem of the Far East.

* * *

All these problems crowd round the door of the White House. But the President does not approach them with the bustle and personal intervention of a year since. Instead he is content—nay eager—to delegate responsibility. He allows situations to develop, never crossing a bridge before he comes to it, and sometimes balking even then. The new Roosevelt technique appears to be to let Congress, industry, and labor, work out their own salvations within the framework erected by the New Deal.

And, most amazing of all, in the face of the tangled situation, the President blithely makes plans to go to Gettysburg, to New York for the fleet review, to Groton for his son's graduation, and to Hyde Park and his New York town house for a few days' freedom from routine. This is the practical exemplification of the hands-off motto.

All of this, however, is only a gesture. It is a method of approach. Behind the casual manner, lies responsibility. Take the strike situation. It is not enough to say, with the President, that in a period of business upturn there are always labor troubles, as workers demand their share of new incomes. It is not enough to recall also that in places like Toledo, a general unrest against bad government, and the kindred unrest which produces crime, has stirred up vast sections of the population. Beyond these factors is labor's specific desire to obtain fulfillment of the promise contained in NIRA's Section 7A—the right of free representation by whatever unions and men it chooses. And the President's decision in the automobile strike cast a shadow over that by seeming to tolerate employer-controlled company unions.

Rising to his responsibility, the President casually indorses the revised Wagner bill—a version which seeks to straddle the issue of Section 7A in labor's interest by differentiating between "good" and "bad" company unions. It also fills a gap by setting up a national industrial adjustment board in place of the mediatory machinery that has broken down. The President further sends special conciliators to the critical spots, such as Mr. Charles Taft to Toledo, and they keep the White House telephone busy. Now, beneath an attitude of unconcern, which in itself is important, the Administration quietly does its part.

Toward Congress the President also fulfills his responsibility this week with three final messages. But he sat back neutrally while Senate and House worked out their agreement on the stock exchange bill, which seems altogether a very happy compromise, with every party in the dispute salvaging a meed of satisfaction. That much was the result of noninterference. Part of this was forced on the President when Congress resented the hint of "tough guy" from the White House, to which Mr. Roosevelt appeasingly retorted, "Whoever invented the phrase 'must legislation'? Not I."

Chances of industry and the NRA going farther along the road of regulation with renewal of the licensing clause, or back toward self-government, seem to lean all toward the latter. Statements at Mr. Sloan's astonishing banquet in Chicago, from a wide selection of business leaders, were tremendously impressive in their desire for more freedom.

Mr. Alexander Sachs, formerly in NRA, evolved a pointed answer to business's new demands the other day when he said, "Segregate the natural resource industries as separate economic domains which, for national economic reasons, may be subjected to greater price and production control than the rest of American business. Then, in respect to manufacturing industries, limit all governmental interference with the competitive system to such measures as will remove the hindrances to the adequate and efficient functioning of competition." By this plan some industries would be under control—they are those already most accustomed to control—and others would have freedom.

* * *

In the foreign field, the week's new contribution is the opening of naval talks—which, beside technical naval adjustments, include the political problem of Japan and the Far East. A new phase of diplomacy thus opens. For England, for America, and for Japan—the three great powers—a great deal hangs in the balance. Delicate technical differences between England and America must first be settled. Even this task is not easy, as the blunders of 1927 at Geneva proved. But there must follow the infinitely more difficult question of Japan's place in the sun, naval and political, and economic.

If the two English-speaking states can finally hit upon a right viewpoint toward Asia—and much adjustment on both sides will be required—and if they can work the thing out decently and honorably with Japan, then statesmanship will have done its duty, and a full day's work. The situation may not be as hopeless as it looks. The very news of an Anglo-American approach has produced great eagerness in Japan to talk business. Opportunity looms large to get the world danger spot of Asia upon a realistic footing at last.

Hope springs even higher in the field of munitions export. For the first time in history, Congress has empowered the President to proclaim an arms embargo. Further steps, looking toward a better control of this traffic, would obviously be popular. They may even redeem in some measure the old and decrepit Disarmament Conference.

Over this wide sea of statecraft the ship of state now sails. It needs the support of every citizen.

Erwin D. Canham

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Food for Thought

UNITED AIR LINES is again carrying the mail through Boise. The cost of the interrupted service was thirteen army pilots killed; the spectacle of the Government breaking contracts, with no charges made in some instances and unsupported and unproved charges in others; untold injury to commercial aviation.

The gain was the saving of an amount per mile which must seem like chicken feed to the lavish Democratic Administration.

What a price to pay for a thoughtless, spectacular political boomerang!—*Idaho Statesman* (Boise, Idaho).